



OF THE British mercenaries, one on crutches, photographed Brussels airport yesterday en route home from Angola. (AP radiophoto)

British mercenaries held at London airport; Wilson condemns 'bloody' affair

LONDON — Fifty shaven-headed mercenaries, hired at a week to fight the Communist in Angola, limped home on crutches and wheel chairs yesterday following tales of massacre and murder in the West African country. They were promptly detained for questioning by Special Branch detectives.

Minister Harold Wilson told parliament "there is little doubt" some British mercenaries were involved in the West African country for refusing to fight the South African forces.

He told the House of Commons: "There must remain a doubt as to the number of deaths until investigations have been completed."

Wilson gravely announced that a government commission led by Lord Diplock, a prominent law lord, will investigate the recruitment of British mercenaries to fight for the pro-Western Front (FNLA) in Angola.

Wilson said he was disturbed by the speed with which "a small group of people, funded by an unknown source" were able to recruit more than 200 mercenaries — "misguided people" — in "this blood-mad world."

Wilson stopped short of announcing any legal steps to stop recruiting mercenaries being conducted by a shadowy organization called Security Advisory Services.

Activists at the airport arrested one of the mercenaries carrying a handgun and two others allegedly committed in the past before they flew to Angola.

Forty-five others were driven in police buses to a West London police station after six hours of questioning at Heathrow airport.

A police spokesman said the interrogations were being conducted under a 115-year-old British law that provides that a British subject can be charged with murder committed abroad.

Only one man, 21-year-old Andrew Black, was released. He later claimed he saw the bodies of 14 or 15 mercenaries executed on "Col. Calisto's" orders near the FNLA stronghold of Sao Salvador.

"Col. Calisto" has been identified by other mercenaries as a Greek Cypriot-born mercenary named Constantine Georgiou.

The London "Evening Standard" quoted another mercenary saying that Georgiou was dead.

"A mortar bomb dropped between him and a sergeant major. It chopped his legs off. One of the British mercenaries behind him finished off the job," the newspaper reported him as saying.

One mercenary said the organization of FNLA forces in northern Angola was chaotic. He said 40 of the Britishers with whom he travelled to Angola last month had been killed.

One FNLA patrol had tried to fight two Russian-built T-54 tanks with automatic weapons, he said. "It was a slaughter."

He added mercenaries who had remained in Angola were "real suckers."

Uganda yesterday recognized the MPLA as the government of Angola. It was the 26th member of the 46-nation Organization of African Unity (OAU) to do so. (UPI, AP, Reuters)

MPLA advancing in south

ANNESBURG — South African forces who have pulled back to a scrubland of Southern Angola were reported yesterday to be facing a possible showdown with the MPLA forces still advancing through the country.

Some 4,000 or 5,000 South African troops are believed to have been positioned around the Calueque dam, the associated Ruacana hydro-electric project and strategic points in the Angolan border region with South Africa (Namibia).

Government sources say South Africa is determined to hold its positions unless a political agreement can be worked out with the Soviet-backed Popular Movement (MPLA) government in Luanda, Angola's capital.

The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported from Luanda that MPLA forces had taken Benguela, the Atlantic terminal of the British-owned railway, and Lobito, slightly to the north.

The agency said the MPLA was expected to push towards the town of Sa da Bandeira, about 240 km. south of Benguela, as the next step in the offensive.

Tanjung said South African troops and the remnants of the UNITA forces had left Lobito and Benguela by the time the MPLA drove in. (Reuters)

Shooting in south Lebanon

By YORAM HAMIZRAHI
METULLA. — Residents of this area yesterday reported hearing small-arms fire and explosions from the village of Kila, a few hundred metres across from the border at Metulla, during Monday night.

Lebanese farmers and drivers yesterday said the shooting took place between terrorists and local villagers and gendarmes. One passing driver said several persons in the village were hurt.

The sound of shooting was also heard yesterday, from locations near the village. A number of local residents said they saw armed terrorists at strategic points formerly occupied by the Lebanese army. The reports were not confirmed by the IDF.

Security experts here said they expect a renewal of terrorist activity in the area if the Lebanese army does not return to the frontier, and the Palestine Liberation Army does not go back to its former positions north of Beirut. (Tanks—page 4)

Anti-terror security measures stepped up

Jerusalem Post Reporter
SECURITY FORCES in Judea and Samaria as well as in the Gaza Strip have taken strict precautionary measures in view of the upsurge in terrorist activity, it was learned yesterday.

The army reported yesterday that an army patrol was ambushed by gunmen in Gaza on Monday night. No details were added except that there were no casualties. The incident signalled a possible reorganization of sabotage activity in the Gaza Strip which has been clear of terrorism for about two years.

The recurrence of the terrorist attack in the Gaza Strip coincided with the emergence of probably more than one armed gang further north, in Samaria. There, terrorists made three raids this week, attacking buses. Terrorists also appeared in Judea, setting fire to a car in Bethlehem and two in East Tzfat, Jerusalem.

(Security forces yesterday sealed both the home and the office of Nablus lawyer Farid Ghanem, an alleged leader of the Sa'aka terrorist group active in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Syria. Ghanem and 18 other Sa'aka suspects are in a military prison in Nablus.)

The spate of terrorist activity, though it remains on a minor scale, was believed to have been triggered by agents of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The PLO was reported to have recently made desperate efforts to reassert its presence in the administered areas for two major reasons: to counter Jordanian King Hussein's attempts at a West Bank comeback; and to intimidate the local population against supporting pro-Jordan elements in the municipal elections due in Judea and Samaria on April 12.

The security forces were reported to have foiled a number of recent terrorist attempts to smuggle arms and explosives into the West Bank, mainly across the Jordan river. The last of these attempts was thwarted earlier this week when explosives were discovered in a West Bank truck returning from Jordan to Samaria.

Security circles were yesterday said to be verifying reports of a recent flow of terrorists as well as sabotage material into Jordan from Syria following the decision by the two countries to open their joint frontiers under their newly-established alliance.

While Premier goes shopping Gaddafi brands France 'an arms merchant'

PARIS. — Libyan leader Mu'ammar Gaddafi, one of France's best arms customers, yesterday accused Paris of thinking of profit alone in its international arms sales.

Colonel Gaddafi, who said he was generally disappointed by France's policies, was quoted in a newspaper interview here as his Prime Minister, Major Abdel Salam Jalloud, arrived for a hurriedly-called meeting with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Gaddafi made clear in the interview with "Le Monde" that Jalloud's visit to Paris was motivated by Libyan unhappiness at French policy in North Africa and in Arab affairs in general.

Though he did not mention any countries by name, the interview seemed to show that Gaddafi was unhappy at the sale by France of Mirage jets to Morocco.

Libya has supported Algeria in its conflict with Morocco over the former Spanish Sahara.

Other major points in the interview included a denial of reports that Libya organized the December attack on the headquarters of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Vienna, a denial of Libyan involvement in Lebanon, an admission of involvement in Oman and the revelation of talks for a possible merger with Algeria.

"We have the painful impression that France is acting like a gun merchant... Paris is selling planes to one country which it will not name and missiles to another state to shoot down those very same planes," Gaddafi said.

"This type of mercantilism causes much harm to France in the Arab world," Gaddafi told "Le Monde's" Middle East specialist Eric Rouleau.

He said Franco-Libyan trade was heavily weighted in France's favour and added that Jalloud would attempt during his Paris stay to lay the groundwork for cooperation between the two states over the next five years.

"We have given ourselves this period to judge France's attitude," he said. (Reuters)

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'Just an exercise' in Cabinet-making

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter
A handful of Knesset members from the Opposition and the Opposition parties who got together informally after a committee meeting in Tel Aviv on Friday, and reportedly discussed the prospects of forming an alternative to Premier Yitzhak Rabin's Coalition, confessed to parliamentary correspondents yesterday that they had simply been speculating, not hatching a political plot.

"Ma'ariv" reported yesterday that there has been talk among some Knesset members about forming a cabinet under the leadership of Defence Minister Shimon Peres. Such a government would enjoy the support of 61 or 62 of the 120 Knesset members, the report said.

However, Mr. Peres himself denied to a "Ma'ariv" reporter that he had any intention of leaving the Labour Party or of doing anything to change the make up of the present government.

The rumours on which the report was based have been circulating in the Knesset for some weeks.

It is said that there is a growing dissatisfaction in the Labour Party as a result of internal tensions and the difficulties these cause in the process of government. The divisions are not only between "hawks" and "doves" but between the heads of various offices such as Yehoshua Rabinowitz (the Treasury) and Yehoram Meshel (the Histadrut). Party secretary-general Meir Zarmi has been trying for a year to achieve coordination of policy by demanding that various leaders attend common meetings. However, he has not succeeded fully. Because of this the Ihud Hakvutot ve-Hakibbutzim decided a week ago to withdraw its members from party institutions if these bodies did not function properly — a threat which means that Mr. Zarmi would be asked to return to his home kibbutz.

A suggestion that Peres should become prime minister was voiced by Zvi Gershuni, an influential member of the kibbutz movement, several months ago, but it was not taken up by his comrades.

Former Mapai activists now in the La'am faction of the Likud have for long nurtured the idea of resuming cooperation with the Mapai group in Labour which believes in a policy of "security first."

Possibly the source of the rumours published yesterday is the former Rafi members in La'am. For weeks they have become secretive when asked about their plans.

Some speculation has centred around Mordechai Ben-Porat, the Labour MK, known for his close links with both Peres and former Defence Minister Moshe Dayan. Ben-Porat was indiscreet enough to say a few weeks ago, that the Labour Party might break up, and that new combinations of power were bound to emerge. However, Ben-Porat told The Jerusalem Post yesterday that he was speaking on what would happen on the eve of an election.

He refused to comment on the "Ma'ariv" report.

(Mr. Ben-Porat did not absent himself from the no-confidence vote in the plenum on Monday afternoon, as incorrectly reported yesterday. Although he was out of the chamber for the first vote, he entered in time to support the Coalition for the two recounts which followed.)

At Milpze Ramon, Interior Minister Yosef Burg yesterday denied that his National Religious Party sought a change of premier. An NRP representative was reported as having taken part in discussions on the forming of a new government headed by Mr. Peres.

"The NRP's stand is clear," Dr. Burg said during a visit to the Negev town. "We would like to see

a wall-to-wall coalition in these difficult times. But if such a government were to come into being, it would have to be with the consensus of all parties, reached through open negotiations, and not by way of private conversations that are not binding."

The Minister added that his party had not taken any decision on the matter, and had not given any of its members the authority to act on its behalf. Nor had it established any negotiating committee. No approach had been made to the NRP and at this stage no steps of any kind would be taken, Dr. Burg said.

Menahem Begin, leader of Herut (who returned yesterday from a fund-raising campaign in the U.S. and Canada), told TV interviewers in the evening that he still believed a national government was best for the nation at this moment. "A common platform could be easily found, had we been invited by the Alignment to parley. But what is offered to the Arabs does not apply to Jews."

Mr. Begin said that "the Likud is not facing disintegration." He discarded rumours that the Liberals were thinking of moving out. "We made a covenant 10 years ago; it still holds fast."

young consumer and the underworld peddler. There was always the risk of this contact persisting and being transposed to other areas of delinquency, he warned, because the underworld would not hesitate to exploit pupils in need of drugs.

Sarid said that the police should stay out of the schools and the law should not punish drug-taking minors. Health and education workers should be entrusted with the problem, and the police should be allowed only in special cases when it was essential to get information about dealers.

The Alignment's Yosef Sarid, who spoke at length in Committee, claimed that the main danger was not the actual drug-taking, which was mostly a one-time experience, but rather the direct contact between the

Wage accord near

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut and the private employers expect to sign by Friday a two-year labour agreement for the production sector which will include a provision to limit the wage increase this year to six per cent.

The breakthrough on the pact which will affect a third of Israel's workers, was reached at a four-hour meeting yesterday between Histadrut Secretary-General Yeruham Meshel and the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations, Avraham Shavit, and a subsequent session of the heads of the negotiating teams.

A Histadrut source said that the parties are expected to begin drafting the agreement today.

The tentative pact would put a six per cent ceiling on wage increases this year and empower workers and management in each trade or branch to negotiate the exact rate. Next year wages would rise no more than three per cent, unless productivity rose more than that.

According to the draft, the minimum monthly wage would rise from IL77 to IL1,000 this year. An increase of IL150 next year and cost-of-living allowances would bring the minimum wage to IL1,300 in 1977.

The Histadrut and the private employers reportedly agreed to cut by 30 per cent pay for the second and third days of absence from work. Workers absent up to three days would get nothing for the first day, and half their pay for the second and third days. Those sick for more than ten days would get over 80 per cent of the pay they receive under present agreements. However, the chairman of the Trade Union Department, Uriel Abrahamowicz, told a department meeting last night that the details have yet to be worked out.

The Histadrut and employers were also reportedly near agreement on the introduction of new production norms recommended by the engineers. (Leader—page 10)

Coroner to probe death of two in army jail

A military coroner has been appointed to establish the cause of the death of two soldiers found hanging in the shower room adjacent to their cell in a military prison on January 29, the army spokesman announced yesterday.

He said the coroner Ahiel-Mishne Gershon David would hold hearings on February 16, 17 and 18, with members of the two soldiers' families permitted to attend, and their attorneys allowed to question witnesses.

The military authorities believe the two soldiers, privates Menahem Tsrikar, of Ashkelon and Elkan Nagarkar, of Yeruham, had committed suicide. This initial finding was based on the manner of death, autopsies and questioning of other prison inmates and staff members — which revealed no indications of foul play.

In a report published yesterday, Tsrikar's parents were quoted as saying they had received no details beyond being informed on the death and its manner, and that they would apply to the courts to order an autopsy to be held.

The commander of the Military Police personally headed the investigation which began on the day the bodies were found, the army spokesman said. While normally the results of the Military Police investigation would suffice, a coroner was appointed immediately because simultaneous suicide by two persons (Continued on page 2, col. 1)

Citizens advised bureaux advance

AGREEMENT HAS been reached in principle between the Ministry for Social Welfare and the Information Centre to set up information offices to guide citizens to government services.

A group of mayors and town council heads will meet next Tuesday, having met last month the first time, to discuss the local information offices.

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy and cold with possibility of light precipitation. Weather spenser: Barometric low which caused cold weather moving east toward Iran.

Locality	Yesterday's High-Low	Today's High-Low
Jerusalem	57-44	6-11
Golan	58-45	6-11
Nahariya	58-45	6-11
Safed	58-45	6-11
Haifa Port	58-45	6-11
Tiberias	58-45	6-11
Nazareth	58-45	6-11
Afula	58-45	6-11
Shomron	58-45	6-11
Tel Aviv	58-45	6-11
B.G. Airport	58-45	6-11
Jericho	58-45	6-11
Gaza	58-45	6-11
Beerseba	58-45	6-11
Eilat	58-45	6-11
Tiran Straits	58-45	6-11

Social and Personal

President Ephraim Katzir yesterday paid a visit to the Negev development town of Mitzpe Ramon.

Moshe Shamir will speak (in Hebrew) on "Modern Hebrew Literature" at the Haifa Rotary Club, Nof Hotel, at 1 p.m. today.

Dr. William A. Wexler, Honorary President of World B'nai B'rith and Israel Representative of B'nai B'rith International, will speak on "Israel in Today's World" at today's meeting of the Jerusalem Rotary Club at the YMCA, 1 o'clock.

ARRIVALS

Eva Natch, national president of the Pioneer Women of Canada, heading an 80-member delegation for the Canadian Zionist Federation convention.

Avraham Levenbraun, Rosh MK, after attending the French Communist Party's convention in Paris.

Lord Balfour, chairman of the British Council, and Lady Balfour, for a week's visit.

Worker dies in pharmacy blaze

KIRYAT GAT. — A man died and the pharmacy he worked in here was heavily damaged when a gas stove overturned and set the building ablaze yesterday morning.

Avraham Haber, 73, who worked for Bernard Gross at the store in the commercial centre, was trapped in the building and apparently suffocated. Damage to the building was estimated at IL300,000.

Sixteen firefighters, including some from Ashkelon, worked for four hours to douse the flames.

46:27 vote for abortion bill

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ABORTIONS DURING the first three months of pregnancy, subject only to the approval of a committee of two composed of a doctor and a public health nurse or a social worker, would be possible under an amendment to the present (1936) law on terminating pregnancies which was voted by committee on the first reading in the Knesset yesterday.

The roll-call vote was 46 for and 27 against, with three abstentions. It was decided that the House Committee will determine which Knesset committee is to discuss the bill further. The bill, sponsored by a group of private members from several parties, had been prepared by the Public Services Committee, headed by Halka Grossman (Alignment-Ma'ariv). The debate yesterday was a continuation of that two weeks ago in which half of the 20 Knesset members registered to speak took part.

Meir Pa'it (Moked) went further than the amendment and demanded that the pregnant woman alone, without the approval of a committee of doctors or social workers, be allowed to decide on her abortion. He approves the need for a committee only in the case of minors, or the mentally ill. Menahem Yehid (Likud-Herut) on the other hand, who voted against the amendment, wanted to see the deciding committee expanded to three members. He warned of the danger any abortion poses to a woman's further pregnancies and described the amendment as "taking the easy way out of a difficult situation."

In common with several later speakers Yehid said that the solution to the problem of unwanted pregnancies was to be found in increased sex education and family planning. "These will help close the social gap," he said.

Tawfik Toubi (New Communist) spoke for the amendment. Former Supreme Court Justice Binjamin Halevi (Independent) said that the present state can not continue, where between 25,000 and 40,000 women have illegal abortions every year. "The entire matter must be brought out of its underground and black market atmosphere into one of legality," he said.

Aharon Abuhazera (NRP), the young Mayor of Ramle, saw the amendment primarily as a threat to large families. He said that it proved the failure of the country's social legislation and services. He protested that, while the pregnant woman, her doctor, nurse and social worker were all to be consulted, "the husband was the only person not being asked." At this there were shouts from the floor: "You don't need a law for that," and "This will come during International Men's Year."

Yisroel Shimon (Alignment) said: "I come from a large family. I have a large family, and I am for making abortions easier."

Shlomo Lorincz (Aguda) scored the amendment for following public tastes instead of trying to direct them. "Should we abolish income tax just because there is widespread evasion?" he asked.

His attitude was shared by Ze'ev Warhaftig (NRP) who termed the law "anti-Jewish." He said that the Jewish birthrate in the country was in any case low compared with that of the non-Jewish sector. The law means a further restriction of our birthrate he said. He added that even if a child is born unwanted, it can be saved for society through adoption. He also warned of the danger to domestic peace if abortions are made easy. "A man may come home to find that his wife is no longer pregnant."

In the voting at the end of the two-hour debate the religious parties managed to mobilize most of their members to vote against.

Alignment members supported the bill, except for Rabbi Menahem Hacohen, Matilda Ghez and Shlomo Hamad Abuhazera, who voted against. Moshe Wertman and Avraham Silberberg who abstained. In the Likud, several Herut members voted against, as did as one Liberal, Moshe Nisim, and one Independent, Centre man, Eliezer Shostak. A State List man, Yigal Cohen, was the third abstainer.

New measures to curb noise

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Noise-measuring equipment already purchased by the Transport Ministry will shortly be put into experimental operation at the Tel Aviv Licensing Office after which compulsory noise levels will be determined.

Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi made the statement in the Knesset yesterday replying to questioner David Coren (Alignment). The Minister said the police carry out their own noise checks on the highways and wrote summonses to 350 noisy motorists in the first ten months of 1975.

Yacobi told Akiva Nof (Likud)

that the Ministry would soon gazette an Order laying down the maximum price differentials for spare parts. In the trade, he said, the consumer usually has to pay between 80 and 90 per cent more than what the part costs the importer.

He told Shalom Levin (Alignment) that when the new Order is gazetted in a few days time, importers who have not yet lowered the prices of these spares will be compelled to do so. He said the consumer could expect to pay between 10-15 per cent less in the future.

Road deaths down in January

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Forty-five persons were killed in traffic accidents during January, ten fewer than during the same month last year, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday.

The total of injured, 1,703, was about 100 less than in January 1975.

Police registered 1,205 accidents in January, a four per cent drop over December. According to the seasonal expectation, there should have been an increase of four per cent.

In the administered areas, 18 people were killed on the road last month.

LOTTO DRAW

TEL AVIV. — The winning six numbers in this week's Lotto draw are: 11, 16, 28, 29, 31 and 35. The additional number was 03.

BIEN-GURION Airport's director, Eliezer Cohen, yesterday returned from an extended vacation during which he earned a licence to pilot a Boeing 707 jet.



Jerusalem sanitation men clean up yesterday as the snow turned to slush.

Tel Aviv councillor to quit over Lahat's slum policy

By SARAH HONIG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Municipal Councillor Haim Tasa, Herut's representative in the city's slums committee, yesterday announced his intention to resign his council seat in protest at what he considers municipal obduracy to Tel Aviv's slum problems.

He particularly criticised Mayor Shlomo Lahat's "hard-handed policy of dealing with building violations."

Tasa told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that he will not be forming a one-man faction in City Hall, although he had been urged to do so by some supporters. "I am a loyal Herut man, I got my mandate from Herut and will return it to the party, so that another Likud man will take my seat."

Acting Mayor Yigal Griffl, who is filling in for Mr. Lahat during the mayor's fund-raising tour of South America, said he has yet to get an official resignation letter and would refrain from comment until then.

Unofficially City Hall sources yesterday attempted to discount Tasa's move as a manoeuvre, arguing that he in fact has no intention of quitting, but of publicizing his grievances. They contend that Tasa will "allow himself to be persuaded to remain in office."

Tasa, however, insists his decision is irreversible. His chief grievance is the mayor's announced policy that he will crack down once and for all on illegal construction in town and carry out long-standing court orders to tear down buildings erected without permit.

"This policy fails to distinguish between large slum families, who genuinely need the extra room they put up, and ruffians, who forcibly take over public property to do with as they wish."

According to Tasa, he was given no executive powers despite the fact that many slum residents addressed their complaints to him. He was plagued daily by people who broke into his office, but was unable to do anything about their grievances. The door to his Hasidic quarter house had been blown up by a grenade, his eleven-year-old son was beaten up, his car was burned and his house pelted with stones by irate slum residents who demanded that he do something about their demands. "While all this was going on, I was in fact powerless to do a thing and hence my resignation," he said.

'Ha'aretz' off the stands for third day

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The morning edition of *Ha'aretz* is off the stands for a third consecutive day today, as an attempt to arrange a compromise between management and printers failed yesterday.

The printers held a 24-hour warning strike, beginning Sunday afternoon over the dismissal of a worker. When they said they would work on Monday, but not on overtime, the management decided not to publish.

The management yesterday asked the Labour Court here to order printers to work overtime, in accordance with the labour contract, while requiring them to do no make normal publication possible.

Before the hearing, Judge Meir Harnin summoned the printers to his chambers and for two hours tried without success to persuade them to compromise. Shlomo Hestadrut's representative, Shmuel Hestadrut, asked to postpone the hearing until today.

Appeal against acquittal of Betar youths

The Jerusalem District Attorney yesterday appealed to the District Court against the acquittal of members of the Betar youth movement who held prayers on Temple Mount in the Old City months ago.

The eight Betar members had been charged with disturbing the public order, holding their prayers at the site — this time in place to Islam, and holding them — against police orders — prayers there by Jews. The District Court, acquitting them, ruled that Jews should be allowed to pray at the site, recommended that the Religious Affairs Ministry make appropriate provisions.

Last Saturday and Sunday youths rioted at the Temple Mount where the el-Aksa and Dome of the Rock mosques are located, protesting against the Betar youths going unpunished, and against making possible prayers there by Jews in the future. The appeal, however, argues only the question of criminal action on the part in disturbing the peace.

Police Minister Shlomo Ben-Zion, citing a Supreme Court decision in 1970, said after the Betar prayer on the Mount would continue.

'Cabinet must deal with cities' financial crisis'

Jerusalem Post Staff

Interior Minister Yosef Burg yesterday asked Premier Yitzhak Rabin to meet with him and Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz to decide on immediate steps for alleviating the financial crisis in the municipalities.

He said he wants the matter taken up by the Cabinet before a breakdown occurs in the relations between the central Government and the local authorities.

Dr. Burg also wrote the Finance Minister prior to becoming minister — deploring the Treasury's failure to answer several requests by the Interior Ministry and the Union of Local Authorities to establish a set policy on financial resources for the cities.

The treasurers (and mayors) of the local authorities expressed the cities' crisis in sharper words yesterday, when they met for a conference in Herzliya. They said their deficit will grow to IL400m. by the end of fiscal 1975/76, and the Value Added Tax will increase their costs by another IL400m. At the same time, the Government, which had undertaken to give the cities IL400m. in grants, has only delivered IL150m. to date.

This, said the treasurers' chairman, has forced the cities to borrow large sums at great costs, increasing their deficit even more. The Treasury, which had indicated it would go along with the cities' request for two per cent of the national revenue — that is, IL800m. — is not making efforts to help.

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Friedman asked to branch out and re-hire workers

By GIDION ESHET
Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

The Commerce and Industry Ministry is to try and convince the owners of S. Friedman, Ltd., the Jerusalem manufacturer of electrical appliances, to invest in alternative metal production and thus re-employ the 108 workers fired last week. But the request will probably be rejected by the management, *The Jerusalem Post* learned yesterday.

Friedman had lately been unsuccessful in marketing its products and accumulated large stocks of refrigerators, washing machines and heaters. While in 1971 80 per cent of the washing machines sold in Israel were locally made, today this is true of only 20 per cent. The sales of refrigerators follow a similar trend.

Due to the drop in demand and the agreement with the Common Market — which will reduce customs duties — the firm has decided to cut down its activities. In consequence, one third of its labour force has been dismissed.

A delegation of the workers and the Jerusalem Labour Council met yesterday with Ze'ev Birger, Assistant Director-General in the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The delegation complained about the manner in which Friedman fired the workers and stressed that the reasons given by the management were not true.

The Post learned that in 1975 the sales of locally produced washing machines actually increased slightly, and the decline in refrigerator sales was minimal. Furthermore, the customs reductions resulting from the agreement with the Common Market will come into force only in the second half of 1977 and even then the reductions will be very small.

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Friedman had lately been unsuccessful in marketing its products and accumulated large stocks of refrigerators, washing machines and heaters. While in 1971 80 per cent of the washing machines sold in Israel were locally made, today this is true of only 20 per cent. The sales of refrigerators follow a similar trend.

Due to the drop in demand and the agreement with the Common Market — which will reduce customs duties — the firm has decided to cut down its activities. In consequence, one third of its labour force has been dismissed.

A delegation of the workers and the Jerusalem Labour Council met yesterday with Ze'ev Birger, Assistant Director-General in the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The delegation complained about the manner in which Friedman fired the workers and stressed that the reasons given by the management were not true.

The Post learned that in 1975 the sales of locally produced washing machines actually increased slightly, and the decline in refrigerator sales was minimal. Furthermore, the customs reductions resulting from the agreement with the Common Market will come into force only in the second half of 1977 and even then the reductions will be very small.

CORONER

(Continued from page 1)

was unusual, the spokesman of Menahem Tarik left a letter to the prison commander, in which he mentioned "family problems" and made no reference to suicide. He and Nagarkar had been treated medically, the spokesman said. They were serving prison terms for desertion, he said.

The two have been given military burials in their respective towns.

Members of Nagarkar's family have said that some of the men in Yerubam obtained statements from at least 10 persons, claiming to have seen signs of violence on Nagarkar's face. The family had insisted on being able to see the body, and was permitted to do so after some Yerubam's young men threatened to turn the funeral into a riot. The family has insisted that autopsy be performed by civilian pathologists.

Peled to stay in custody

TEL AVIV. — The District Court here yesterday rejected an appeal by David Peled, the director of Customs, against being held in police custody while they investigate suspicions that he took bribes and violated currency laws.

The police, arguing their case, revealed for the first time details of some of the allegations against Peled. They also told the court threats had been made against one of their chief witnesses, who is well known to the public. They said further arrests would be made soon.

The police said Peled was suspected of taking bribes totalling \$4,000 from Michael Robinson, whose Swiss bank he had an account containing \$100,000. Robinson's bank collapsed last year, and Michael's father, William, fell to his death from his 16th storey flat in Tel Aviv. Most of the family's assets in Israel, after that, were sold off. The bribes were paid so that Peled would give the Robinson enterprises preferential treatment, the police alleged.

Another bribe suspicion concerned imports of lumber from Rumania. One importer, Gideon Hassid, for-

merly a deputy State Attorney, accused a former assistant of Peled, Leon Avigdor, with offering to refund IL90,000 Hassid had in taxes. This would then be used as a precedent to make even the refunds to other importers, who allegedly bribed Avigdor and Peled, Hassid had charged.

Peled was also suspected of having received bribes from the agent of Fiat in Israel, just before a large evaluation in 1974, and of other bribe cases, concerning which the police was not yet prepared to reveal more details.

151 FREE METHODISTS in the United States arrived in Jerusalem yesterday to participate in the city's first international carnival held in Israel.

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY
mourns the death of

Prof. YOHANAN AHARONI

founder of the Institute of Archaeology.

The funeral will take place today, Wednesday, February 11, 1976, leaving from the Gilman Building plaza at 2 p.m. for the Ramat Hasharon cemetery.

Mr. Shaul N. Eisenberg

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Mr. S. N. Eisenberg

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RAFAEL

We deeply mourn the death of our beloved

RENA BARUCH

The funeral took place yesterday, February 10.

The Family

In deep sorrow,
we announce the death of my dear wife

IRMA ILSE (Imi) MERKOWICZ

The funeral will take place today, Wednesday, February 11, 1976, leaving at 2.30 p.m. from the Municipal Parlour, 5 Rehov Dafna, Tel Aviv, for Holon Cemetery.

Please refrain from condolence visits.

Prof. Dr. Merkowicz and family

In very deep sorrow, we announce the death of my wife, our mother, sister, grandmother,

SARAH WARSHAWSKY (Snitkin)

daughter of Shlomo and Golda Snitkin

who died on Thursday, February 5, 1976.

On the first anniversary of the death of our dear

Dr. ELIAHU MADANES

there will be a memorial service and unveiling of the tombstone in the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery tomorrow, Thursday, February 12, 1976, at 3 p.m.

Ina, Francis and Esther Madanes

FOMENTO INVESTMENT CORPORATION S.A.

announces in deep sorrow the death of Board Member

EZEQUIEL LIWERANT

and offers sympathy to the family.

The Board of Directors, the General Manager and Staff of the Independence Mortgage and Development Bank Ltd.

announce in deep sorrow the death of

EZEQUIEL LIWERANT

founder of the Bank, its first General Manager, and a member of the Board of Directors.

With deep sorrow we announce the passing after a long illness of our beloved mother and "omi"

FLORA LOTTE PARADIES

The funeral will take place today, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1976, at the New Cemetery, Kfar Samir, Haifa, leaving from Rambam Hospital at 11 a.m.

The mourning families:
ECKDISH, PARADIES, OPPENHEIMER, FORD

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The Collector
Antiques, Jewellery, Art

bin tells Israelis:

DON'T TAKE U.S. FOR GRANTED

Senior Post Diplomatic Correspondent Rabin yesterday called on Israelis "not to take our unique relationship with the U.S. for granted" but rather to cultivate it and "make it." Addressing the Israel-American Friendship Society at a luncheon in Jerusalem to open the bicentennial celebrations, he urged Israelis to remember "what they said or did and its impact upon the American government and people."

When there are disagreements and we don't have to accept anything... sometimes we have to stubborn — let's not do or things that might bring negative consequences to the relationship," the Prime Minister advised. He said the relationship was based on common basic values and a shared heritage. Despite the constant of expediency which is usually government foreign policy, he said, those shared values were predominant in moulding the American attitude to the Jewish state.

Ex-prisoners of Zion root for Jackson

By SARAH HONIG

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Former Prisoners of Zion in Israel yesterday said they were rooting for Senator Henry Jackson to win the U.S. presidency. Addressing the convention of ex-prisoners last night, their chairman, Yehoshua Fuchs, said the Senator, well known for his support of Soviet Jews' right to emigrate, "warmest wishes on all of the Prisoners of Zion oration. We all hope that you succeed in your campaign and win the American presidency."

Senator Jackson has been a prominent spokesman for the rights of Soviet Jews on Capitol Hill. He has 400 delegates, all of them prisoners, and their families and at the Habimah Theatre last evening, joined by the families of those who are still in Soviet camps and hard-labour camps, were greeted by Knesset members Menahem Begin and Meir Dagan, and Deputy Mayor Yitzhak Mordechai also called the Senator's attention to the busy re-

UK gets national council for Soviet Jews

TEL AVIV. — A National Council for Soviet Jewry of the United Kingdom and Ireland was established at the recent National Council for Soviet Jewry, convened by the Board of Deputies of British Jews. Rabbi Isaac Cohen of Ireland said the Jewish community of

Callaghan equates Israel, PLO rights

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

Callaghan spoke of the need to supplement resolutions 242 and 338 by recognition of the need to "find a place for Palestinian people in any lasting settlement." But he prefaced not to spell out what he exactly meant believing "these matters should be left for negotiations."

The British Foreign Secretary expressed Britain's desire "to continue to build bridges between the parties to the Middle East conflict."

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He felt a mission to widen public knowledge of the Land

Archaeologist Yohanan Aharoni dies

TEL AVIV. — Professor Yohanan Aharoni, the noted archaeologist, died here yesterday after suffering from cancer for a long time. He was 54.

Professor Aharoni was considered one of the world's leading authorities on the archaeology of the Land of Israel and wrote a number of highly-praised books on the subject. He considered it a personal mission to extend the people's knowledge of the land and its feeling for it, and with this in mind was active as a broadcaster and writer of newspaper articles.

He founded the Institute of Archaeology at the Tel Aviv University as well as the University Department of Archaeology after leaving the Hebrew University in 1968. He headed both the institute and department in Tel Aviv until the beginning of the present academic year.

Professor Aharoni carried out intensive research despite his illness, and shortly before his death he completed an extensive book on archaeology in Eretz Yisrael. He also finished work on a revised edition of his well-known work, "The Land of Israel in Biblical Times." A new edition of his Carta Atlas of the Bible was also published recently.

Yohanan Aharoni (Aronheim) was born in Frankfurt in 1919, and arrived here in 1938. He was one of the founders of Kibbutz Alonim, where he lived for 10 years. In 1947 he joined the defence forces and served for two years.

He studied at the Hebrew University and worked for the Department of Antiquities, and gained a Ph.D. in 1955.

Professor Aharoni carried out a number of archaeological excavations. He conducted the first explorations in the caves of the Judean Desert, a preliminary survey of Masada, of Kedesh in Galilee and Tel Harashim, near Peki'in in Upper Galilee. He was staff archaeologist of the Hatzor expedition for four seasons, and also uncovered an impressive Judean fortress at Ramat Rachel in Jerusalem. During 1960-61 he continued



explorations of Judean Desert caves and from 1963 to 1967 he excavated at Tel Arad.

He was a research fellow at the Hebrew University and an Associate Professor from 1968 until 1968, when he joined Tel Aviv University.

For Professor Aharoni it was always the work in the field which was of first importance, and he continued to excavate at Lachish, Arad, Beersheba and Timna.

His studies were published in many countries, and he was awarded the Ben-Zvi Prize for his book on the Arad inscriptions.

Among his books are "In the Footsteps of Kings and Rebels in the Judean Desert" and "Roads and Sites."

His close contact with the land and its history encouraged him to take a strong stand in political matters as well.

In 1972 he signed the letter of

How to fight back in war of words

By YA'ACOV ARDON

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — "Rabin seeks the road to peace — Sadat seeks the road to Tel Aviv." This pithy and simple statement by U.S. Senator Henry Jackson was cited at a symposium on political information and propaganda, held at the Haifa University yesterday by publicity expert Elhanan Tal, as an example of "the war of words at its most effective."

Speaking to students of the International Relations Association seminar, Tal asked: "Are we losing that war of words with the Arabs? And are we fully exploiting all their wrongdoing?"

Speed in reacting was one of the key elements in propaganda. Israel's offer to open its borders to Lebanese refugees was made

at a time when Lebanon was starting to slip from the headlines, and therefore came too late. "But better late than never."

Mr. Tal said that effective propaganda, as distinct from information, demanded means, language and ideas that were inconsistent with diplomatic usage, and the Foreign Ministry was thus the wrong agency to be entrusted with the task.

The Arabs were spending seven times as much as the Israel Government and Jewish organizations on the war of words. To beat them in the war of words "we must have better ideas and a quicker response."

"But all is not lost in the war of words. At least Israel's friends are hitting back," Mr. Tal, who

is the Israel representative of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), gave some examples of what was being done overseas to counteract the Arab onslaught. Immediately after the UN General Assembly vote equating Zionism with racism, the ADL published a series of three advertisements in major American dailies in which it used the slogan: "Israel wants Peace. The PLO wants Israel."

When PLO representative Ka'dumi spoke in the Security Council recently, the ADL reacted with an advertisement in the "New York Times" that carried the headline: "This time the PLO is hijacking something much bigger than an aircraft." In the background of the advertisement loomed the UN building in New York.

Thrice-wed Beduin, 68, convicted of bigamy

HAIFA. — An elderly Beduin, married to three women was yesterday found guilty of bigamy by the District Court here and given a year's suspended sentence.

Judge Ze'evan Yehudai noted that Abdullah Hagrat, 68, had married three times because his first two (legal) wives had failed to bear him children. However, the Sharia religious court in Jenin forbade his taking a third wife.

The judge, in explaining the leniency of his sentence, pointed out that after his third wife had borne Abdullah a child, he divorced his other two wives. (Ithm)

Boy, 15, held in bid to extort from banker

RA'ANANA. — The police on Monday tracked down a 15-year-old boy suspected of attempting to extort IL10,000 from a local bank manager over the telephone.

The boy, found after police traced a telephone call to a home in which he was baby-sitting, turned out to be a classmate of the manager's son. He told the arresting officers the extortion attempt was in revenge against the son, with whom he had quarrelled.

When he began to make the calls three weeks ago, the boy allegedly only made threats against the manager of Ra'anana's Bank Hapoalim branch, Moshe Mendelovici. After several nights of this, however, he began to demand money. On Saturday evening he instructed Mendelovici to bring IL10,000 to a house being renovated in Tel Aviv, police said.

Mendelovici went to the rendezvous after informing the police, who set a trap. But the boy did not show up. Instead, he called the bank manager's home and told the family a bomb had been placed there. The police searched but found nothing.

On Monday evening, as the youngster called again with instructions for bringing the money to another location, the police traced his call to a nearby home. They arrested him while he was still talking on the telephone. (Ithm)

Bigger Galilee airstrip wanted

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Foreign Minister Yigal Alon is campaigning to have the Mahanayim (Roeh Fina) airstrip enlarged so that it could accommodate planes on international flights.

Mr. Alon, whose country-home is in nearby Kibbutz Ginosar, has long supported efforts to expand Galilee tourism, and believes the strip could accommodate medium-size jets. At present it caters only to inland flights.

The Foreign Minister's campaign is directed at other government ministries and also the tourism industry. Between them, he believes, they could find the funds to enlarge Mahanayim.

(It was not clear whether his own ministry would be prepared to make a contribution.)

Demands to compensate miners for impaired health

By MACAREE DEAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — About one-third of the workers at the Timna copper mines have had their health irreparably damaged by their work and will demand financial compensation for several categories of invalidity when the mines close down shortly.

Amos Elashiv, chairman of one of the five workers' committees at Timna told a press conference here yesterday that between five and ten per cent of the 700 suffered from silicosis — a chronic fibrous reaction in the lungs to the inhalation of dust, while another 15 per cent had been physically injured in work accidents. The hearing of many miners had been impaired by the constant noise and the spines of drivers of heavy mechanical equipment — which have no springs — had been permanently damaged, leading to agonising back pains.

Asked if the damage could not have been substantially reduced by using masks to filter out the dust, and muffs to muffle the noise, Elashiv said it was hard to convince the workers to use them constantly due to the climatic conditions in the Arava in general, and in the mines in particular.

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Foreign Ministry appointments



Yeshayahu Anug

Yeshayahu Anug, a veteran foreign service official, is to head the Foreign Ministry's Asia and Africa department, with the rank of assistant director-general. His appointment was officially announced yesterday.

Anug succeeds Ya'acov Shimoni, who now becomes Israel ambassador to Switzerland.

Anug was active in Aliya Bet before joining the foreign service in 1948. After several overseas appointments he was named ambassador to Uruguay in the early sixties. Later he served as minister in the London embassy. Most recently Anug has headed the Western European section in the ministry.

Two other appointments understood to be imminent in the foreign service: Nissim Yaish — diplomatic representative to Greece; and Shammal Cabana — ambassador to Romania.

Snowman welcomes Canadian Zionists

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The fourth national convention of the Canadian Zionist Federation — that was almost held in Toronto — opens in Jerusalem today with 800 visitors and 300 immigrants from Canada participating.

"Like the ones before it, this convention was scheduled to be held in Canada," said Philip Givens, CZF national president and former mayor of Toronto. "The invitations were mailed, the halls rented and the arrangements almost finished."

Then came the Jerusalem Conference for Jewish Solidarity and calls for more meetings in Israel. The Federation officers realized it was wrong to meet in Canada while advocating increased tourism and support for Israel.

Switching locations in midstream, they sent out telegrams (Canada was then entangled in a postal strike) to delegates and asked them if they were willing to fly to Israel. Positive responses came from all over Canada, bringing the number of participants to nearly four

per cent of the annual total of Canadian tourists in Israel.

The foreign delegates arrived yesterday at Ben-Gurion Airport in two jumbo jets and felt immediately at home in the cold weather. At one Jerusalem hotel, where they will be based for the first part of their seven-day conference, they were greeted by a melting snowman decorated with carrots and olives and a sign saying "Welcome to Canada."

The delegates will attend the official opening this evening and hear from President Ephraim Katsir, Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek, Chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, Tourism Minister Moshe Kol and the Canadian Ambassador, Edward G. Lee.

Tomorrow they will separate to participate in study commissions on aliyah, education, organization and information, tourism and fund-raising.

The Canadian Zionist Federation is the roof-organization for a dozen Jewish organizations in Canada, with a total membership of 40,000. This is the first time the Federation is holding its national convention in Israel.

Farmers like plan for 'creeping' subsidy cuts

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Farmers are in favour of Minister of Agriculture Aharon Uzan's proposal that government subsidies be lowered or abolished in a "creeping fashion" rather than all at once. This was stated by Mrs. Senta Josephat of Kibbutz Gal Ed and a member of the secretariat of the Hishdrot's Agricultural Centre, at a press conference here yesterday.

Mrs. Josephat said that the farmers, in their recent talks with the government on new prices for their produce, had agreed to absorb part of the price increases. She expressed the hope that other groups in the economy would do the same and this way help to fight inflation.

The press conference was called to introduce the new secretary-general of the Agricultural Centre, Simcha Assaf, 48, from Kfar Yehoshua, who takes over from Mr. Yitzhak Shapira tomorrow.

Mr. Assaf said that the centre had recently approved the setting up of 34 new settlements during the next two years. "We have decided on the locations of the settlements, some of them beyond the pre-1967 borders, and we know who will settle there."

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Uzi Collector

Archaeology of Ancient Israel

Lockheed payoffs scandal spreads to Hongkong Mexico and Turkey

LONDON. — A commission to investigate charges against Prince Bernhard was set up in Holland yesterday as the Lockheed payoff scandal drew repercussions in five other countries.

A Cathay Pacific Airways executive resigned in Hongkong, a former Japanese Prime Minister was asked to testify in Tokyo, and "The New York Times" said a Lockheed company document reported bribes to Mexican officials.

In Stockholm, Sweden's parliamentary ombudsman said he was investigating whether General Dick Stenberg, commander of the Swedish Air Force, had accepted bribes from Lockheed, and in Bogota, Colombia's President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen said the U.S. would be asked for documents said to accuse two former Colombian Air Force commanders of taking a total of \$100,000 in bribes from Lockheed.

The Dutch Government appointed a three-man commission, including a judge, to check allegations that

Prince Bernhard received \$1.1m from the American corporation. The German-born prince, husband of Queen Juliana and inspector-general of the armed forces, denied the allegations and welcomed the inquiry. The commission was also asked to find out whether Dutch Government departments were possibly influenced by "reprehensible activities on the part of aircraft manufacturers."

In Hongkong, Cathay Pacific Airways announced that its director of flight operations, Captain Bernard Smith, had resigned after disclosures that Lockheed paid him \$80,000.

The airline said the payment had been for helping the sale of Tristar to Pacific regional airlines. In a separate statement issued in Hongkong, the U.S. company described the payment as legitimate.

The airline's statement came three days after the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations in Washington released Lockheed records which said the firm paid an unidentified British agent living in France \$85,000 as a reward for sales to the airline.

No explanation could be obtained on why there was a \$5,000 difference with the payment figures released in Washington.

Japan's major opposition socialist party demanded yesterday that former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka be summoned before a parliamentary committee investigating secret Lockheed payoffs. The committee has not yet decided whether to call Tanaka.

Lockheed has not mentioned the former Prime Minister by name but his close friend, Kenji Osano, a hotel and transportation business tycoon, was referred to by name.

"The New York Times" quoted Lockheed company documents as saying Mexican officials had also been bribed to encourage purchases of the company's planes. The newspaper said the documents estimated the total Mexican bribes at \$112,000.

In Ankara, Turkish Defence Minister Ferit Melan called charges of bribery there "utterly disgusting and outrageous for the Turkish public," in an official statement which broke the government's silence on the case.

In the Senate Subcommittee, Neel Dural was mentioned as the recipient of about \$1m to persuade Turkish Air Force commanders to purchase the company's products.

After a U.S. arms embargo because of Turkey's Cyprus policy, the armed forces resolved to diversify its sources of weaponry and drew up a so-called "reorganization and modernization" scheme to update the equipment of its 500,000-strong military forces.

He said investigations showed that "no aircraft were bought" from the American company and "no direct relations whatsoever have taken place" between the company and Turkish authorities.

(Reuters, UPI)

'A soldier for every Sahara civilian'

ALGIERS. — There are now as many Moroccan and Mauritanian soldiers and policemen in the Western Sahara as there are Saharan civilians, the Algerian daily "Al-Moudjahid" said yesterday.

In a commentary on the visit of Othman Rydbeck, Sweden's UN Ambassador, as the ambassador of Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, it said:

"The presence of 30,000 Moroccan soldiers in the Western Sahara has now been officially admitted. With the contingents of Mauritanian soldiers and with police of various services in civilian clothes, the total probably reaches at least 40,000."

"If one deducts the number of refugees from the population figure advanced by Rabat, the figure of 40,000 is reached — or in other words there is one soldier or policeman for each Saharan."

"Mr. Rydbeck can ask himself how there could be a popular consultation on self-determination in such conditions," the Algerian paper wrote.

Rydbeck was greeted by about 700 cheering Moroccans and Mauritians on his arrival yesterday in Villa Cisneros, the Sahara's second major town, the Spanish National News Agency, Citra, reported.

(Reuters)

One million Guatemalans homeless

GUATEMALA CITY. — More than one million people — one-fifth of Guatemala's total population — lost their homes in last Wednesday's earthquake, according to the latest estimate.

The new figure, double previous estimates, was given by President Kjell Laugerud at a meeting with foreign ambassadors.

The emergency committee running the relief effort said the known death toll — the true figure may never be known — had risen to 17,000, while 54,000 people had been treated for injuries.

As the statistics of death and devastation mounted, another strong earthquake was reported Monday afternoon in the Pacific Ocean off Mexico. It was not felt in the closest towns on the Mexican coast although it gave Richter scale readings of 5.5 to 6.2. (The Guatemala quake measured 7.5).

Authorities have started a programme of mass vaccination against typhoid and tetanus throughout the 75,000 square kilometres of stricken area. U.S. military experts worked to get water mains functioning again and to purify contaminated wells and cisterns.

A Reuters correspondent travelling on a mercy helicopter flight to the

countrywide, said people in one village were so thirsty they drank bottles of serum as they unloaded food and medical supplies.

The Guatemalan air force helicopters carried armed guards in case of trouble from starving villagers, but the food queues were generally reported to be calm and good-natured.

American army experts have begun tackling the water shortage in the largest and worst-damaged towns. Four U.S. helicopters, capable of carrying up to 60 people, are moving the seriously injured from the countryside to city medical centres.

In Guatemala city, looting has become an increasing problem, and some of the city's estimated 150,000 homeless camping on the streets formed armed vigilante squads to protect the little property they have left.

There were unconfirmed reports that the vigilantes killed several looters on Monday. Police shot dead five looters on Sunday.

Banks, some stores and offices reopened in the city, but with after-shocks continuing, most employees refused to go above the ground floor. Meanwhile food, supplies and medical aid have been pouring in in

huge quantities but official agencies in the United States discouraging Americans from trying to travel to Guatemala.

"Our fear is that a large number of well-meaning Americans will show up there and all do as they see the food, water," said Dwight Sunstein, Latin American director of Church World Services, a Protestant relief organization.

In all, the private U.S. agencies have committed \$1.5m in short-term aid.

The State Department said so far has dispatched \$1.5m in assistance, including two military hospitals, food and medical supplies.

Among other countries sending disaster aid are Israel, Peru, Nicaragua, Mexico, Cuba, Panama and Argentina. Cuba has no diplomatic relations with Guatemala, sent \$10,000 in aid.

Magen David Adom yesterday sent 640 kits, powdered milk, anti-biotics were flown by New York and transferred to Guatemala, Magen David Adom said.

Soviets 'bombarding' U.S. diplomats with microwaves

MOSCOW. — U.S. officials told Moscow's American community yesterday that non-diplomatic personnel face no "significant danger" from microwave radiation at the American embassy.

But the statement left open the possibility that diplomatic personnel are being subjected to some kind of bombardment by microwaves which might, possibly involve a health risk.

When pressed on the point, officials answered only "no comment."

The briefing was conducted for American correspondents and businessmen and their families after the appearance of news reports which said similar briefings were given to American embassy personnel last week.

The reports said the Soviet secret police apparently were applying significant amounts of microwaves in an attempt to either listen to conversations, activate listening devices or defeat American security devices. There were also reports saying the radiation was designed to in-

duce lethargy in American diplomats.

The officials told the Americans that areas frequented by non-diplomatic personnel, such as a nursery school, were found to be free of radiation.

The officials also said no American diplomats or their dependents had left the country in the last 10 months for medical reasons stemming from the radiation.

The officials refused to comment at all about how much radiation was found in the embassy or from where it emanated.

(UPI)

Killed—because he looked like mayor

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain. — A man was shot dead in a Basque village yesterday—possibly because he looked like the mayor. Neighbours told police Juan Galarza, 26, may have been slain by mistake in Cizurqui because of his resemblance to the mayor, who had received several death threats from the separatist Basque terror organization ETA.

(AP)

Patty: I was raped in a cupboard

SAN FRANCISCO. — Newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst, with tears in her eyes, described at her trial how she was sexually assaulted in a cupboard by several of her captors, including the man she once called her revolutionary lover.

Giving details for the first time of her kidnapping ordeal and fugitive existence, Patty Hearst on Monday denied charges that she voluntarily took part in the robbery of San Francisco's El Encanto Bank staged by her captors, the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA).

During a gruelling four hours on the witness stand, Patty Hearst said after she was kidnapped on February 4, 1974, she was sexually assaulted, told she would be killed, had her eye blackened four times and was dragged from one hideout to another hidden in a dustbin.

Her eyes filled with tears and her voice nearly cracked as she told of her sexual assault by William Wolfe, the man she once described in a taped message as her lover and "the gentlest, the most beautiful man I have ever known."

In court, she denied she ever loved Wolfe, who died with most

other SLA members in a shootout with police in Los Angeles on May 17, 1974.

Miss Hearst described how she had been forced to make a taped message in a tiny, unlit cupboard, saying she had voluntarily taken part in the April, 1974, bank robbery, and that all messages she sent as a fugitive were false.

Prosecuting lawyer James Brownhammer hammered away at Miss Hearst about why she had made no effort to escape during her year-and-a-half in hiding and why she opened fire to free William and Emily Harris, two SLA members, when they were seized by guards at a sports store in Los Angeles.

"I couldn't have walked away because if I had, the SLA would have come looking for me and I felt that the FBI was looking for me too," she said.

She said SLA leader, escaped convict Donald (Cinque) DeFreeze, once told her she could go home if she wished, but she did not believe him. She also told how William Harris had struck her on different occasions, giving her a black eye four times.

(Reuters)

290 KILLED, 2,000 INJURED DURING TRUCE

N. Ireland cease-fire a year old

BELFAST. — The "cease-fire" in Northern Ireland was one-year-old yesterday, but nobody was celebrating.

Since the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army called the truce 12 months ago, 290 persons have died violent deaths and more than 2,000 others were injured in the province, according to police figures.

The Provisional leaders, seeking a British effort to progress to an eventual withdrawal from the province, said the truce was dependent upon a cessation of aggressive military action and an end of raids, arrests and killings. But while the authorities scaled down their activity and released from detention people suspected of terrorism but against whom there had not been sufficient evidence for a trial, IRA men and their militant Protestant opponents, the gunmen and bombers, carried on with their forays of death and destruction. Two Catholics were shot to death with machineguns and a

Protestant milkman was shot dead on his rounds only a few hours after the cease-fire took effect.

Civilians became the major target of the warring groups. The paramilitary groups also feuded bitterly among themselves and in fiercely anti-British South Armagh, bordering the Irish Republic, the local Provisionals ignored the truce and went on killing soldiers.

In Britain, the spill-over of violence led to a rash of bombings and deaths.

The 290 dead in Northern Ireland included 10 policemen, 14 British army soldiers, and 255 civilians, including at least 15 bombers who blew themselves up.

The 2,010 injured include 173 police and police reservists, 190 soldiers and Ulster defence regiment members and 1,647 civilians.

There were 380 bombings and a further 234 bombs were defused by the army.

There were over 1,800 shooting incidents officially reported "and many

more which were not," a police officer said.

A total of 10,250 pounds of explosives was taken from defused bombs and a further 15,000 pounds was found during searches.

The public did start to pass on information about terrorism, and 1,166 persons were charged with serious terrorist-type offences.

Meanwhile, the politicians continued to search for a system of government acceptable to Britain, to the Protestant majority desiring to remain linked with Britain, and to the Catholic minority — some of whom want a greater say in running Northern Ireland and the others who want the British out and union with the Catholic Irish Republic to the south. The politicians failed.

The year 1976 is 40 days old and already 63 persons have been killed by bullets and bombs in Northern Ireland. No end to the killing is in sight after more than 6½ years of conflict, in which the total death toll has reached 1,442.

(AP)

Moro forms stopgap minority government

ROME. — Premier-designate Aldo Moro said yesterday he would form a minority government of Christian Democrats, a stopgap measure to end Italy's 34-day political crisis.

Moro, a 59-year-old Christian Democrat and Premier four times previously, reported his decision to President Giovanni Leone at the Quirinal presidential palace. The government will be Italy's 33rd postwar administration.

Formation of a government staves off the possibility of early elections, which many believe would favour the Communist Party.

Moro's government, with the support of only the Christian Democrats and the small Social Democrat Party, can command only 229 votes in the 530-seat Chamber of Deputies. But the Socialists and the Republican Party have pledged to abstain in confidence votes so Moro's

administration can survive.

Moro engineered the fragile gap plan in the face of economic and monetary problems have worsened since the general election last month.

That coalition of Christian, Socialist and Republican parties, when the Socialists withdrew its support in favour of Moro's agreement over an emergency economic recovery scheme.

Nazi collaborators in to jobs in Czech media

LONDON. — Nazi collaborators have assumed leading posts in the Communist Czechoslovakia's communications media, according to a documentary survey published here by the International Council of Jews from Czechoslovakia (ICJC).

One of the most prominent is Jan Klement, head of the editorial office of the Czech Communist Party daily "Rode Pravo," who was private secretary of the Nazi director of Kuratorium, a quelling organization in Bohemia during the Nazi occupation.

A spokesman for ICJC also reported on Svatopluk Dolejs, 53, employed at the Czech Embassy in Cairo and as a correspondent of Radio Prague there. During 1941-44 Dolejs was an editor of the anti-Semitic Prague weekly "Arifsky Boy" (The Aryan Boy), which gained notoriety in the last phases of the Nazi occupation for its "Handbook on the Jewish Question in the Czech Lands." After the war he was "cleared" by Czech state

security and joined the secret police. In 1960 he took the Arab language broadcasts to Prague.

Under the pen-name of Yevseyev, he contributed to a book entitled "Beware," published first in Moscow and then in Prague, which attacked the Jewish role in the last compulsory reading matter for many schools in Bohemia and Moravia.

One of the top men in Prague is Bohumil Rohovec, former editor of the Czech journal "Vlasek" (The Flag), 1974 he and Jiri Holubec, an article which charged Zionists had "handed over" Czech Jews to the concentration camp command.

The ICJC report, based on a Prague Radio broadcast, stated here announced that Czech government came on Nazi war criminals included its operations of October 11, 1975. During the existence, the committee about 150 files to publish in the German Federal Republic "in which the guilty acts of war criminals proven," the radio said.

(AP)

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF CANADA GREETES CANADIAN ZIONIST FEDERATION CONVENTION

The ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF CANADA extends its heartiest congratulations to the CANADIAN ZIONIST FEDERATION ON THE OCCASION OF ITS FOURTH NATIONAL CONVENTION coupled with best wishes for the fullest success throughout its sessions and deliberations; the Convention undoubtedly will benefit the whole Canadian constituency and demonstrate again the solidarity of the Canadian Jewish Community — and Zionists especially — with the State and people of Israel.

The fact that the ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF CANADA last year paved the way for Canadian national gatherings in Israel with its own successful Convention in Jerusalem and the fact that at this year's CANADIAN ZIONIST FEDERATION Convention another 177 Z.O.C. delegates are in attendance—making it a total of close to 700 ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF CANADA members within 12 months—distinctly indicate the concern of General Zionists with matters relating to the well-being of Israel and Zionism, once again under attack the world over.

We all pledge our continued support to Zionism and Israel on the Canadian and World scenes.

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF CANADA

DR. GEORGE LIBAN
Executive Vice-President

RABBI DR. DAVID MONSON
National President

הקדמה לאהבה

Soviet score now 10 goals

JERUSALEM POST REPORTS. — The Soviet Union continued reaping its gold here, and at the end of the events in the 12th Winter Olympic Games, the Soviet team had trucked away approximately 10 gold, 10 silver and six bronze medals.

Raisa Smetanin of the Union won the women's cross-country ski yesterday, taking herself on Finland's Takkala, who had beaten the 5.5km. race last Saturday the same race Russia's Galina Yeliseyeva won on Monday.

Stripped of a bronze medal for using nose drops, Russian speed skater won third prize. In the men's 500-meter race, Soviet skater Evgeny Kulikov, who was a double for the Russian, won the event in an Olympic of 39.17.

The Collection of the Olympic Games

WELFARE MINISTER Zevulun Hammer is not yet 40. When he received the Welfare portfolio three months ago, an older and more experienced politician gave him three envelopes to keep in his desk, and use as needed.

The first was marked: "When confronted with an old problem," and contained the statement: "I'm new to the job, this matter stems from the policy of my predecessor." The second, marked "current problem," and the advice: "Set up a committee." The third envelope, marked "problem for which there is no solution," held the message: "Leave this to your successor; prepare three envelopes for him."

Speaking to *The Jerusalem Post* recently Mr. Hammer, who is the country's youngest Cabinet member (Transport Minister Gad Yosef is one year older), was refreshingly modest about his comparative lack of experience, and his continuing need to learn about the country's poor. Yet he answered questions in detail for almost two hours, speaking at near-staccato speed, without once having to refer for information to his spokesman, Abraham Hoffman, who accompanied him.

"I want to separate the functions of fully trained, professional social workers capable of handling difficult case work from that of officials handling out maintenance payments," the NRP Minister said.

Social workers have long complained that by handling welfare cases many of them are forced to do clerical work. This is one of the reasons why many social workers abandon the profession, complaining that much of their training is wasted and that they have no opportunity to give professional treatment.

The Minister conceded that there is a need to reorganize welfare services, but he does not believe that a "super-ministry," combining the Labour and Welfare Ministries, is the answer. "I am not against competition in the field, but in some areas there are seven or eight agencies dealing with the same problem," he said.

To illustrate his approach to ending duplication, Mr. Hammer said that only a few weeks ago Kiryat Shmona had set up a council to coordinate on the local level the work of four ministries — Health, Education, Housing and Welfare.

"I intend to meet there every week and meet the local leadership and representatives of the other



Putting social work into local hands

Welfare Minister Zevulun Hammer recently talked to *The Jerusalem Post* staff. Ernie Meyer reports.

Ministries, to see how things work out," he said. "If the approach is successful in Kiryat Shmona, I want to see it applied in other towns," he added.

Mr. Hammer said welfare work is handled today as part of the nationwide civil service network, while in fact it is to a large extent a local municipal matter. "But many municipalities and local councils push welfare problems aside, although it is the Ministry which supports most of their programmes financially," he said.

PUTTING THE WORK of the Welfare Ministry in perspective with that of other ministries, Mr. Hammer said: "We're the end of the line for many people, after the work of the Education, Labour and Health ministries have failed them. Beyond us there is only the police and jail."

Fulling back from this rather stark definition, Mr. Hammer talked about the "universal" approach to social work, which seeks to elevate the

deprived as part of a general raising of levels. "We live in a time when universality is a dream and selectivity is the thing of the hour," he put it.

In this, he clearly reflected a recent guideline decision made by the Prime Minister.

Asked about the problem of manpower in social work, Mr. Hammer admitted that it was a bottleneck. He pointed out the paradox that while there were many vacancies due to a flight from the profession, many more jobs could be created if only the funds were available. "I have asked the universities not to reduce social work courses as a result of recent budget cuts," he said.

Mr. Hammer said he was becoming aware of the distance between decisions made at the top, and their execution in the field below. To remedy this, he was considering involving workers' committees in policy-making. One of his dreams, he added, was of "cleaning up one slum neighbourhood from top to bottom, setting it up as a model."

AFTER answering questions on many other aspects of social welfare, Mr. Hammer agreed to speak about his political views.

One staffer asked him: "What do you, as an outstanding product of the Bnei Akiva religious youth movement and as a founder of Gush Emunim, think of the criticism levelled against Gush Emunim generally and particularly against Bnei Akiva — that they are too preoccupied with Eretz Yisrael territories and not enough with Eretz Yisrael people. This criticism is levelled by a group of intellectuals of the National Religious camp, including kibbutz members, who recently formed themselves as a 'dovish' group?"

MR. HAMMER'S answer was long and thoughtful.

He said: "It is as they put it — territories or people — then in principle I agree with them that, of course, attention must be paid to people too, in the areas of education, the social gap, etc. That is why I was glad to be given the Social Welfare portfolio, where I could devote myself to the 'people area.' But as it happens, Gush Emunim — whose idealism is undeniable — is the one group in the country today devoted to keeping alive the idea of Eretz Yisrael, the knowledge of the land, love of the land."

"There are other groups devoting themselves to the other aspects of our life here. And when you get right down to it, without the Eretz Yisrael idea, we will soon find ourselves back to the 1948 armistice lines, then back to the 1947 partition lines, and even Jerusalem itself will be in danger."

In reply to another question Mr. Hammer played down his earlier "anti-establishmentarianism."

"Now I can represent the Gush Emunim point of view inside the Government. In the Sebatia settlement attempt, I did not see Gush Emunim as a law breaker and I was against all violence, against the possibility of pitting Jew against Jew," he said.

But he admitted that if Gush Emunim ever broke the law, he would face a serious conflict of conscience. "I won't stay in the Government if I see that I cannot influence it," he said.

In general Mr. Hammer wants the religious sector to be more open towards the secular majority, helping them to see that Jewish roots in the country go back beyond Herzl and Montefiore.

LEADING THE HONOUR

THE JERUSALEM POST BRIDGE COMPETITION

By George Levinew

READERS who are competing in the Jerusalem Post Bridge Competition which was announced two weeks ago are requested to vote on today's tip on a scale of 0-20 (20 being the highest) and to send their vote to *The Jerusalem Post*, Bridge Column, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem. Those desiring more information on the competition are asked to direct enquiries to the bridge editor.

Jeremy Flint of Great Britain, a British bridge champion and a World Master, is a contestant in the International Bridge Tip Competition sponsored by the I.B.F.A. and the Bols Liquor Company. He presents a tip on leading an honour in a suit bid by the opponents.

North
♠ A J 9 8 4 3
♥ J 5 2
♦ 10 2
♣ K 10 7
West
♠ K 10 7
♥ Q 5 3
♦ Q 5 3
♣ J 7 6

East
♠ Q 6 5
♥ K 7 6 5
♦ K 8 6 4
♣ A 5 3

South (D)
♠ A 8 5
♥ A 10 9 5
♦ K 8 4
♣ K 9 8 4

The bidding: South North
1♣ 1♠
2♣ 2♥
3♣ 3♥
4♣ 4♥

Flint writes as follows concerning this deal from a team of four match: "The opponents' bidding suggests that they have little to spare. Furthermore, South has displayed lukewarm enthusiasm for his partner's suit. For that reason it is good play to attack with a spade. No other lead appeals and declarer may well be embarrassed by an early assault on dummy's entry."

"Having reached that conclusion, the best card to lead is the king. Declarer may misjudge the lie of the suit. Not unnaturally declarer allowed the king to win. On the next trick he received a nasty shock when the spade jack lost to the queen. He elected to discard a heart. Now, after a heart switch and continuation, he was limited to six tricks. At the replay there was a heart opening lead and declarer made his contract."

"My Bols bridge tip is, therefore, that instead of stolidly pushing out an unimaginative small card from three or four to an honour, you should consider whether to lead the honour."

Du Pre wants to teach more

LONDON. — British born cellist Jacqueline du Pre, whose career was shattered when she contracted multiple sclerosis two years ago, said last week she intends to become more involved in teaching in the future.

"I still try to play the cello, because I think it's good exercise, but the sounds are atrocious. I can't feel the strings so I don't know what notes I am playing," she said.

Du Pre, 31-year-old wife of Daniel Barenboim, the Israeli conductor-pianist, made her first public appearance since her illness sitting in a wheelchair in London's Royal Festival Hall, scene of many of her musical triumphs, to help launch a new social organization for multiple sclerosis sufferers.

"I can still teach," she said. "I don't teach as much as I want to, but I hope to do more in the future. I feel much more confident about the future — when the disease first struck I felt very frightened, but now I have time to daydream about it."

(AP)

AT THE CINEMA

Well-cast comedy classic

The *Smashin' Boys* (Allenby, Tel Aviv), adapted by Neil Simon from his highly successful Broadway comedy, has been made into a thoroughly enjoyable film, hilarious yet with moments of pathos and wonderfully well acted.

The slight story concerns a pair of elderly ex-vaudevillians who are coaxed out of retirement to do their classic doctor sketch in a TV programme on the history of comedy.

Willie Clerk (Walter Matthau) and Al Lewis (George Burns) had been a famous comedy team for 43 years until, as Willie says, Al decided to retire "right in the middle of his, Willie's, career." Since leaving the stage they have not said a word to one another. Willie hates Al with a passion and while Al claims he does not hate Willie, he admits he "just can't stand him." Their reunion, therefore, results in some chaotic and screamingly funny scenes.

Matthau has the more flamboyant role and plays it to perfection. Willie

is an irascible old man always plagued by something or other, and a memory that constantly plays him false. He lives alone in a Manhattan hotel. Al, on the other hand, lives with his daughter out of town, enjoying his grandchildren and doing his time away. Burns, now 80, has not appeared on screen for many years, and he is wonderful, just right in the part. These two actors make an excellent foil for one another and the choice was brilliant casting.

As Willie's well-meaning nephew, Ben, a theatrical agent, Richard Benjamin puts up the best performance he has given to date and it is no mean feat to be able to hold his own against the two stars.

In an unobtrusive way, Neil Simon has some compassionate remarks to make about the sadness of growing old. Even washup Willie has to learn humility. Herbert Ross ("Play It Again, Sam") has directed with great professionalism and in general, the film can be recommended to cinema-goers of all ages. S.W.



Ava Gardner and Fred Forrest in 'Permission to Kill'

A 'thriller' at snail's pace

Permission to Kill (Cinema One, Tel Aviv), is a tepid political-thriller that moves along at a snail's pace and fails to generate much tension. It is directed by Cyrl Frankel, with a screenplay by Robin Estridge, based on his own novel.

The complex plot tells of a CIA-type Western intelligence organisation, which is determined to go to any lengths to prevent the revered political leader (Bekim Fehmi) of an unnamed European country from leaving his Austrian exile and returning home to fight for free elections — a move likely to upset the status quo in the area. The suave, utterly ruthless undercover agent in charge of the case (Dirk Bogarde), blackmails an assorted group of men and women into helping him. When all "persuasion" fails, he lines up a girl terrorist (Nicole Galfan), previously engaged in an El Al hijacking, to use her skill with a gun to complete the agent's dirty work.

The piece might have at least partially overcome both its lack of suspense and generally flat dialogue if we had been told something of the background of the exiled leader, beyond the bare fact that he is some sort of liberal politician. Bekim Fehmi brings a certain dignity to this key role, but at no time succeeds in making the exiled the charismatic figure for whom his devoted followers would be willing to die.

Ava Gardner, in one of her rare film appearances, is quite convincing as the politician's former lover, and her striking beauty remains unimpaired with the years. Shot in Austria during the winter, Freddie Young's colour photography is really beautiful. Composer Richard Rodney Bennett has contributed a most effective musical score, but all told this is a thriller which only comes briefly to life at the end.

J.L.

Bergman premiere for Variety

Jerusalem Post Reporter
THE ISRAELI premiere of Ingmar Bergman's widely acclaimed "Magic Flute" will be held on March 10th at the Jerusalem Theatre, in aid of the Israel Variety Club. Bergman's film made its debut four months ago in Paris, in the Opera House, where it opened the musical season. Because of its extraordinary acoustic qualities, in many countries it has been shown in theatres and auditoriums rather than regular cinemas.

For the coming year, the Variety Club plans to expand its range of fund-raising activities to a wider public: until now it has concentrated mainly on cinema, but plans are afoot to bring over entertainers of international stature as well as leading sportsmen in the world of football and tennis. Last year, the club raised \$11m. for ambulances, special centres, summer camps and entertainment programmes for over 1000 sick and disabled children throughout the country.

POPO THE PUPPET, Tom Thumb, Danny the Bold and Little Jonathan are currently rehearsing in earnest, tapping their red and green-booted feet and telling a story in dialogue and a medley of assorted nursery rhymes and songs.

"*Madness - Haganamim*" (In the Land of the Gnomes), to be launched later this month, looks like being a much-needed gap-filler in children's theatre for the under-eights. It has been my experience that younger children (not to speak of their parents) tend to get bored and fidgety at large-scale ice shows, circuses and assorted "children's spectacles." What they really enjoy is a more intimate variety of entertainment, with direct contact between audience and actors, and where repetition of the familiar is an essential element. "Land of Gnomes" falls into just this category. The new show is a follow-up to "Bakel over, Habibi" (Everything passes, my friend), an evening of song revivals from the 'fifties for adults, written and produced by the same team of songwriter compere Elud Manor and director Zadok Sorfat.

The show includes some forty well-known children's songs, from the very first kindergarten nursery rhyme learned by every Israeli toddler. It must be noted in passing that music-writer Elud Manor's symphonic, jazzed up, often juxtaposed melodies are a vast improvement on the versions to which my two-year-old treats me at home, or the strains of which are to be heard at every kindergarten party.

None of the songs are new, their sources very varied. Some are strictly Israeli, others Walt Disney or Hebrew versions of traditional children's songs from all over the world. Together they make up what

A KIND OF CABARET FOR UNDER-EIGHTS



Popo the Puppet (Pina Erick)

have become Israeli children's classics, by now familiar to several generations.

Elud Manor and Zadok Sorfat have assembled the songs, often rewritten them as medleys made up of verses from several together, and knitted them into a story. The idea for the four song and nursery-rhyme characters is "borrowed" from the Wizard of Oz, says Sorfat.

"Popo the Puppet is a naive little

girl, her long blonde wig and appearance intended to be like the popular Barbie dolls; Tom Thumb is a cheeky, naughty little imp; Danny the Bold is the big brave man — and Jonathan is the wide-eyed, bashful, curly-headed little Israeli boy."

Describing Jonathan, Sorfat might well be describing himself: he too has the curly hair, appealing baby face and laughing eyes of a certain brand of typical sabra. Already well

established as a stage director with a very specific "handwriting" where song-shows are concerned, his successes include an evening of Eretz songs, presentations of Hava Alberg, Naomi Shemer, Rivka Michaeli, and "The Good, the Bad and the Girl" with Benny Amichay, Israel Gurion and Josie Katz. His one attempt at straight theatre — a production of Moliere — was, on his own very frank admission "a terrible flop."

THE IDEA for "Land for Gnomes" was Elud Manor's — inspired perhaps by his own three young children — and appealed to Sorfat "because it was a complete change from the sort of thing I normally do, yet the basic mood and approach are similar. A children's show can be very theatrical, sophisticated in a way that children appreciate."

"I have tried to give a magical, make-believe quality: brightly dressed characters against a black backdrop, a big full moon in the sky, benches outlined in light bulbs like the traditional theatre dressing-room mirrors. The characters move and dance like life-size marionettes. The show has to be easily 'portable' so we can play all over the country — what we call a 'one taxi show' and I hope we have found a good compromise where simplicity is not at the expense of theatrical effect."

His description of the show as "a kind of cabaret for children" is perhaps the most apt. The mood of the songs is reminiscent of old 78 rpm recordings heard on wind up gramophones with big horn-shaped loudspeakers — only without the crackles and speed run-down. A record of the show — 33 rpm and stereo, of course — is also planned for release shortly.

TIFERET

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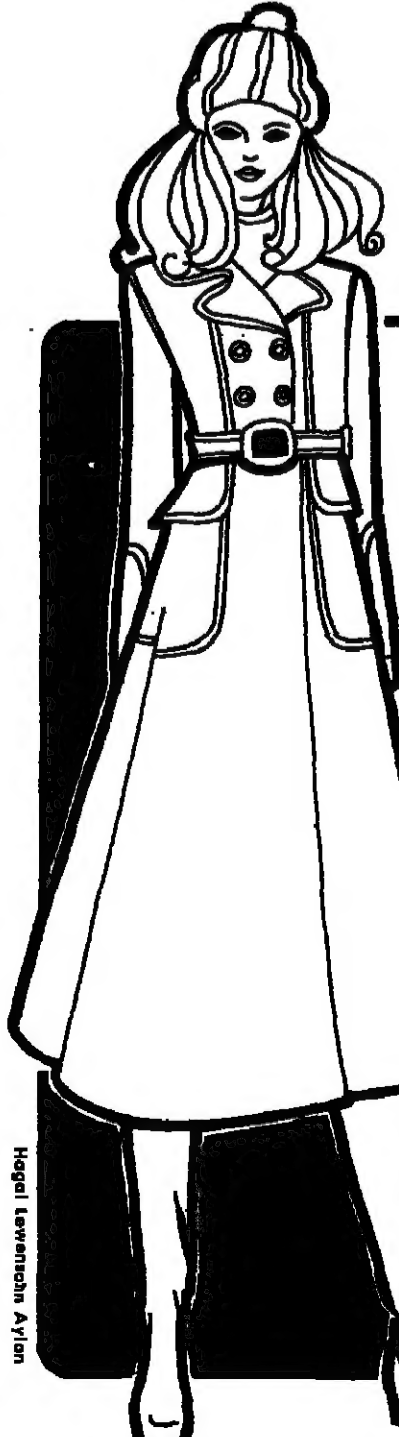
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ISRAEL IS ZIONISM—ZIONISM IS ISRAEL

שלום על ישראל

FROM TWO JUMBO JETLOADS OF CANADIAN ZIONISTS!

Today, we are opening the Fourth National Convention of the Canadian Zionist Federation at Binyenei Ha'ooma. From February 10 to 18, our home away from home will be the Hilton Hotels — in Jerusalem and in Tel Aviv.

The Fourth National Convention of the Canadian Zionist Federation is a significant milestone in our organizational history. It is a fitting expression of participation in this year of Aliya Laregel — proclaimed recently at the Jerusalem summit conference for Jewish leaders.

We have come to Israel for deliberations on all aspects of our Zionist work, together with our friends who have already settled in Israel. This Convention will pave the way to greater involvement of Canadian Jewry with Israel — be it in the form of aliya, education, youth and student programmes, Israel and Zionist information, tourism, trade with Israel or in other areas. We pledge true partnership in Israel's destiny — now more than ever.

The next term of the Canadian Zionist Federation will fulfil the need of the hour: ACTION rather than REACTION. We call on all Zionists to join us in an offensive — the only way to assert ourselves in any tenable position. The propaganda war waged against us by enemy forces is spreading. Let us do our utmost to win allies and strengthen our ranks.

In spite of shortages and limited funds, we must harness all resources to further the Zionist cause. Imagination, innovative ideas and dedicated work will result in exciting Zionist programming and activities.

Our most precious resource is PEOPLE. We must make this coming term one of achievement and accomplishment. One priority is a Zionist membership campaign. With increased numbers and growing support, the Canadian Zionist Federation and its constituents will go from strength to strength.

Philip G. Givens



Philip G. Givens, Q.C., M.P.P.
CZF National President

CONVENTION PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS

JERUSALEM:

Tuesday, February 10 — Wednesday, February 11 — REGISTRATION
Wednesday, February 11 — PLENARY SESSIONS

Addresses by Mr. Leon Dulzin, Treasurer WZO; Shimon Peres, Minister of Defence; and Philip Givens, CZF President.
Luncheon at Binyenei Ha'ooma; afternoon tour of city, after briefing session with General Uzi Narkis on "The Geopolitical Importance of Jerusalem" — terminating with evening service at the Kotel.
Buffet supper at Jerusalem Theatre, followed by:
Official Opening, chaired by CZF President Philip Givens in the presence of President Ephraim Katzir, Canadian Ambassador Edward G. Lee, Mayor Teddy Kollek, Minister of Tourism Moshe Kol and Chief Rabbis.
Zahal Entertainment Group.

Thursday, February 12 — CONCURRENT COMMISSIONS:

Aliya and Absorption
Education and Culture
Organization and Information
Youth and Hehalutz
Tourism
Fundraising

After lunch — plenary sessions and reports on Commissions.
Professors Irwin Cotler and Moshe Maoz on "Arab Perceptions and Peace in the Middle East"

Evening.

Address by Mrs. Golda Meir.
Entertainment: Giora Feidman Trio.

Friday, February 13 — PLENARY SESSIONS AND COMMITTEE

REPORTS:

Credentials — Ruth Wolfish, Committee Chairman
Constitution — Philip Greenberg, Committee Chairman
Resolutions — Ben Prossin, Committee Chairman
Nominations — Hy Bessin, Committee Chairman

ELECTIONS

Remarks by President Elect.

Shabbat Programmes until Saturday night, February 14.

Saturday night, February 14 — PLENARY SESSION

Addresses by Menachem Begin, M.K., Leader of the Opposition and

Moshe Rivlin, WZO Director General.

Reception — Grand Ballroom, Jerusalem Hilton

Louis D. Silver, Q.C., Toronto, Convention Chairman

Stella Torontow, Ottawa, Convention Vice-Chairman

TEL AVIV:

Sunday, February 15 — CONSTITUENTS' DAY, terminating at Tel Aviv Hilton

Monday, February 16 — WORKSHOPS ON WHEELS

Tours to Golan Heights, West Bank and Sinai — with experts on Security and Foreign Affairs;

Evening Reception for delegates at the Hilton, sponsored by the Municipality of Tel Aviv-Yafo.

Tuesday, February 17 — WORKSHOPS ON WHEELS

Extensive travel and study with experts on

- (1) Economy
- (2) Aliya and Absorption
- (3) Education and Culture
- (4) Tourism.

Workshops on Wheels will take participants to places of interest such as army installations, defence production, industrial plants, schools, vocational training centres, universities and all types of settlements. Optional tour programmes are available.

CLOSING BANQUET in the evening, Hilton Hotel

Greeting by E.I. Yaphet, Managing Director and Chief Executive of Bank Leumi.

Convention summation by Dr. Leon Kronitz, CZF Executive Vice-President.

Address by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin;

Entertainment by Rabbi Yosil Rozenzweig and B'nai Zion Group.

Participate in the photography contest of the "Canadian Zionist," the monthly magazine of the Canadian Zionist Federation.

Submit your entries to the editor before March 1. Details available at Convention Headquarters.

Dr. Leon Kronitz, Montreal — Executive Vice-President

Layah Borod, Montreal — Convention Coordinator



CONSTITUENTS OF THE CANADIAN ZIONIST FEDERATION:

ACHDUT AVODA—POALE ZION
CANADIAN FRIENDS OF PIONEERING ISRAEL—MAPAM
CANADIAN SEPHARDI FEDERATION
HADASSAH—WIZO ORGANIZATION
HERUT WOMEN
LABOUR ZIONIST MOVEMENT

MIZRACHI—HAPOEL HAMIZRACHI ORGANIZATION
MIZRACHI—HAPOEL HAMIZRACHI WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION
PIONEER WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION
ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF CANADA
ZIONIST REVISIONIST MOVEMENT

THE FORMER Tel Aviv University scientist says his main conclusion regarding the interim agreement is that the spinelessness of the decision-making level in Israel, and a way Israel is gradually (but not really advanced) being turned into a satellite of the U.S. — a satellite the most dependent and soon-to-be popular kind.

There are three aspects to the interim agreement — "that between us and the Arabs, between the U.S. and the Arabs, and between the U.S. and our government."

"As to the first, I believed at the start of 1975 and believe now that we cannot buy 'peace' from the Arabs. Return for Territory — except through a liquidation sale in which we could be ready to destroy our state ourselves. But I understood the negotiation the government felt to be an attempt, and so I accepted an approach of being prepared to go up further land under two possible conditions: Either a meaningful territorial concession in return for an end to the belligerency (de facto peace) — or we did not give up points to our defence in case the agreement was not kept; or a non-punitive withdrawal (of up to 30-50 km. from the Suez Canal) in return for anything other than an end to belligerency, and hence not significant on the part of the Arabs."

"I understood that to be the government position, as stated by the Prime Minister in the Knesset: 'A piece of land for a piece of peace, and we will not give up Abu Rodeis or the Golan unless there is an end to belligerency.'"

"By March 1975 it was already clear that the Egyptians had no intention of giving anything that went significantly beyond the separation of forces agreement of the preceding year. They insisted that the new agreement have the image of a military withdrawal; and my absolutely refused to allow it even symbolic trappings which might enable wishful thinkers to claim that really we had an Egyptian desire to end the conflict (or even advance towards ending it — except for advancing territorially towards Rafiah and Ellat)."

"In terms of time, we 'won' three years in terms of an explicit promise to renew the UN force mandate; the Egyptian promises to detach themselves from the other elements of the dispute (Syria, Palestinians) were rather feeble. I saw no justification whatever for giving up more than 80 to 100 km. for this."

"But U.S. pressure mounted, and Israel was in fact more or less told that the agreement was not a matter of quid-pro-quo. No: Israel was to give up valuable geographical, military and economic properties to Egypt, and in return Egypt would give U.S. influence more play in the region while keeping the Russians on."

"And what was good for the U.S. — which would thus be underpinning an Arab-Saudi Arabia-Egypt axis in order to ensure the flow of oil to Europe and America — was good for Israel."

Israel waives

What was needed here was the third leg of the triangle: Israel had waived getting anything meaningful from Egypt for its concessions, and in compensation should have got something from Washington. The question was, what was this something to be? Now, he continues, the U.S. public and Congress (though not the Administration) had shown itself very eager to help with arms during the October war. Thus, at the time the Golan disengagement was under discussion, the then Prime Minister (Golda Meir) and many other ministers thought the thing to do was to demand massive and long-term aid to balance the enormous flow of Russian arms to the Arabs. Indeed, this was a major factor in Israel's agreeing to give up Kuneitra as well as the "salient" pointed at Damascus.

Furthermore, written and oral "American assurances" were received from Nixon and Kissinger that there would be no demands for a further Golan agreement (against which possibility Kuneitra should have been kept), and that the U.S. would not demand an Israeli descent

NE'EMAN TELLS WHY HE QUIT DEFENCE JOB 'Abu Rodeis for scrap of paper'

Physicist Yuval Ne'eman gave his reasons, in an article published in 'Ha'arets' last weekend, for resigning from the post of Chief Adviser to the Defence Minister, and as the Defence establishment's chief scientist, when the interim agreement with Egypt was signed. His resignation took effect last week. The reason for it: Israel received a worthless piece of paper—not the agreement Prime Minister Rabin sold his Cabinet—from the U.S. in return for giving up the Abu Rodeis oilfield. Washington has already conned Israel out of one whole year's worth of the "promised" 10-year arms supply that was used to persuade it to make unilateral concessions. And as a result of those concessions Israel has now become the satellite of a U.S. whose present administration is merely feeding it bit by bit to the Arabs to ensure its own oil supply.



from the Golan even as part of a peace settlement.

But, of course, six months after the agreement there was already heavy American pressure for a further "agreement." And as to the promise about Israel's remaining on the Golan even under "final" settlement, Prof. Ne'eman writes, "they played an ugly game with us. First Watergate was used as an excuse not to give the approval that had been promised for later, and at a later stage they asked us what promise we were talking about anyway."

When the Defence Ministry teams were preparing for the interim agreement with Egypt in 1975, they discovered that agreements or promises made by U.S. presidents are totally worthless unless they have been approved by Congress — especially if they have been made without its knowledge. There had been an intermediate status of "Executive agreements" which were brought before Congress for debate. But Congress had several years previously passed a resolution explicitly voiding all secret presidential undertakings.

"Thus we need not wonder that the U.S. Administration somewhat later in 1974 backed out of supplying Israel with written acknowledgements of oral promises. And even the written assurances supplied turned out to be viewed only as a good expression of intent, not as binding promises."

No secrets

Here Prof. Ne'eman says: "I do not intend to supply even a drop of secret information that has not already been made public by one of the Israeli or American leaders (and the latter far surpass the former). But recalling some forgotten things and putting them in their proper context may make it easier to understand certain seemingly 'mysterious' points."

In the spring of 1974 a story appeared in the U.S. and Israel about the long-range assistance Israel was requesting — two billion dollars a year for ten years. The assistance had been "guaranteed" by the then President Nixon and his Secretary of State. Israel sent various delegations to Washington, and meanwhile withdrew from Kuneitra. And its requests for arms began to be "under consideration."

The U.S. fiscal year begins in July, but it is customary to keep aid matters under consideration until late in the autumn. In the autumn of 1974 Israel was told that, rather than go into the long-term programme, it would be better to discuss aid for this first of the ten years, fiscal 1975. So Israel immediately submitted orders for one year, and these were placed "under consideration."

"When in March 1975 the Kissinger talks on a Sinai settlement 'collapsed' the Administration proclaimed its 're-evaluation' and everything was put on ice. In August, to smooth the way for Kissinger's next visit, certain special items were destroyed and have indeed since been delivered in part."

But meanwhile an entire fiscal

year, 1975, had been skipped; "and the ten-year programme of military supply that had been talked of in connection with the giving up of Kuneitra began with a year in which Israel did not receive one thing in new allocations for defence."

Meanwhile, we withdrew from Abu Rodeis and the Sinai passes, and the various orders we have placed will be paid for out of the \$2,300m. aid bill the Administration is presenting for Congressional approval. This refers to fiscal 1976 (which began in July 75 and will as it happens end in October '76, due to a change in the U.S. procedure) — provided no new "freeze" is proclaimed in the meantime. The two billion for 1975 we shall never see.

But Prof. Ne'eman says, it was unrealistic to begin with to think of massive long-term U.S. aid as the proper return for the one-sided concessions to Egypt, given the economic situation and atmosphere in the U.S. What Israel should have done was to obtain binding political commitments from the U.S. — with Congressional approval wherever necessary.

Noting that Congress is as enthusiastic to support political stands in foreign policy (witness its aid-cut-off to Turkey after the Cyprus invasion) as it is repelled by demands for money and men, he says Israel could have obtained Congressional approval for agreed solutions concerning (an Israeli presence on) the West Bank and the Golan. Its support could also have been obtained on such issues as what the U.S. stand would be should Egypt or any other Arab state attack Israel; on fundamental and detailed approaches to peace negotiations; or secure boundaries; and on U.S. recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital.

Hope for delay

And as to the weapons requests, these should have included such items of up-to-date technology as the Pershing missiles. But between the breakdown of the talks in March 1975 and August of that year these items — although included in the 1974 lists — were not discussed in Israel's contacts with Washington. "Perhaps," writes Ne'eman, "the Prime Minister feared that if we itemized what we wanted from the Americans, the latter would think we were eager for an agreement" (with Egypt). Perhaps he also didn't think of the importance or size of the American quid-pro-quo, believing the whole business (of the settlement) could be delayed."

Meanwhile, the Americans managed to shift the contacts away from the missing arms and onto what Israel was going to give Egypt.

In August Mr. Rabin was telling the Cabinet that the stage of real negotiations was "many months" away. And then Kissinger announced that he was coming here in order to wind up the matter before his UN speech of September 2.

Under Golda Meir, Prof. Ne'eman

says, Israel would in the ensuing war of nerves have told him that the discussion should be put off until October, to give time to settle what the American compensation to Israel would be for Israel's concessions to Egypt.

But there was no one to say that to the Americans. "Our self-respect just managed to reject a draft declaration composed by Kissinger in which Israel would have said it was the side that invited him to come, and the party that had decided all was ripe for an agreement." And this refusal, he adds, came mainly out of fear of again being accused as in March, of having raised "false hopes."

When Kissinger announced his coming, Israel's handling of its demands was not quite ready. But feverish work was done and a delegation sent off to Washington. What they raised were the political demands. Mr. Rabin had already decided to give up the military items for the time being, for what he felt was lack of time.

And the Americans — perhaps remembering the united stand of the Israeli public behind their government's refusal in March (a refusal that had cost little to Israel) Rodeis and half the passes had already been conceded) — accepted the political terms.

After Vietnam

The Administration's highest interest at that moment was to get a Sinai agreement, in order to calm fears of another oil blockade and show a political success after the collapse of Vietnam. So, to win over the Israelis, Ford, Kissinger and the whole State Department apparatus showed a readiness to meet them part-way, "and the formulations that were approved in Washington were formulations that could be regarded as a considerable achievement. They weren't earth-shaking, but many items which seemed elementary to us but for which American backing had not been guaranteed, received their approval."

Thus, on the eve of Kissinger's visit Mr. Rabin could convene the Cabinet and read to it the draft of an agreement between Israel and the U.S. on a number of subjects and receive compliments on how excellent it was. The version was submitted to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, and Committee chairman Yitzhak Navon then "practically sold it to the Israeli public" on television.

The people bought it, and went from stubborn opposition to the agreement to enthusiastic backing for the Sinai withdrawal. But, Prof. Ne'eman says, they had been taken in; although no one has bothered so far to inform the public, the agreement eventually signed was a miserable travesty of the one Mr. Rabin and Mr. Navon had been talking about.

"Even before the American delegation arrived, they knew of the change in public feeling here and the surprising enthusiasm for the agreement. We suddenly received a new draft, (together with a very unlikely explanation) in which not a trace remained of the former version for fear. In this wretched document every joint American-Israeli agreement regarding our stand was rephrased in terms of a United States declaration that 'the United States notes that this is the Israeli position' — and nothing more. Furthermore, many clauses had vanished completely."

The document that remained (except perhaps for the oil clause) "was hardly worth the paper it was printed on."

And so "when Israeli journalists or ministers talk about this or that action (such as the Saunders document or the vote in the Security Council) as being 'a violation of the promises we received from the Americans during the negotiations, etc.', they haven't a leg to stand on. There's no violation because we received no promises, and what we did get that is binding is known to all. Everything else belongs to the agreement that might have been, the one described on TV by Yitzhak Navon which the Israel Government has not made clear to its people that it was not the one that was signed."

Prof. Ne'eman thinks the change of drafts probably was one of Kissinger's bazaar bargaining ploys, from which he would have come down to meet Israeli resistance to giving up the territory in Sinai. But the Israeli side did not resist; it accepted the Kissinger approach of first conceding to the Egyptians and talking with the Americans afterwards.

Mr. Rabin needn't have given in, Prof. Ne'eman feels. There was one point on which he stood firm in the second draft — the clause on American guarantee of an oil supply if 'producers refused to sell, and the annual allocation to buy oil to replace that which would be lost by the withdrawal from Abu Rodeis. "The new draft was very non-binding on these matters. But the matter was raised, Kissinger backed down, and the original clause was reinserted, with improvements." Many other points could have been restored, Prof. Ne'eman is convinced, if Israel had made this a precondition of dealing with the territorial side of the agreement.

By giving up Abu Rodeis, he says, Israel has created for itself a terrible

dependence as to energy, beyond the pressures it is exposed to as to arms and money. Thanks to Abu Rodeis, "Israel had actually been completely independent as to energy (in state the U.S. will reach, only in perhaps 15 years), and had only gone on buying oil abroad to keep trade contacts alive."

Now it has gone over to complete dependence. And as to the \$230m. a year from the U.S. to replace the oil — this merely comes out of the U.S. guarantee of political backing, the loss of independence in energy would not politically be very dangerous.

"But when the agreement with the U.S. is void of content, and we at the same time give up independence in energy, we are booby-trapping our future in a frightening way."

And meanwhile, what of the arms, that weren't approved in 1974 or in 1975? "In Washington the ping-pong game continues, with the ball bouncing between the Pentagon and the National Security Council. It can be assumed that the same items that were raised in '74 will be discussed in '76, as part of the agreement they are getting ready for a withdrawal on the Golan, and in '77, as part of the agreement for a withdrawal from Jericho and Ramallah."

Israel's relations with the U.S., he states regretfully, have become those of a satellite. "We have lost all semblance of being a self-respecting independent state with its own national interests."

Ruthless improviser

The U.S. policy to which Israel is now being bound — shaped by a man who is (despite his publicity) a ruthless improviser — was laid out more than a few months ahead — is based on strengthening an Arab-Saudi Arabia-Iran axis to ensure the flow of oil. Israel-Arab peace is not a factor; Kissinger considers it a utopian dream, and indeed since the October war the Republican administration has written Israel off as a nuisance. It can serve one purpose, however — to be fed to the Arabs, a slice or two each year at the present stage, to increase influence and pave off an oil hold-up. This is all that "momentum" and the "step-by-step" policy mean; and it won't stop at the pre-1967 borders.

The Arabs, for their part, having had the military "victory" in '73 that the political psychoanalysts thought they needed to repair their self-esteem, are now drunk with a sense of power. Far from being satisfied, they are now convinced that they after all have a chance to destroy Israel. Not in one grand attack, but in a series of blows.

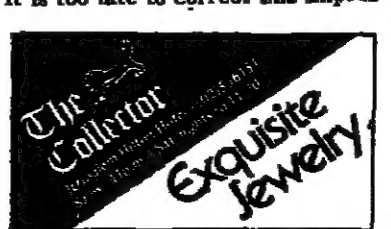
The inter-Arab squabbles — between Egypt, Syria and the "rejection front" — for example — have nothing to do with the conflict with Israel. On this they are united: in the last war the Iraqi Baathists sent troops to their Syrian rivals, and in another the Egyptians will not stand aside.

"It would be well to remember," Prof. Ne'eman adds, "that for the next two or three months Egypt has to show extra restraint — it hasn't yet received all of the territory we are evacuating in Sinai."

And Israel can expect no meaningful concessions from Egypt now. It has already given away by far its best card — Abu Rodeis — at the outset, and in return for nothing. If Israel is a satellite, and has given up its independence for nothing, the fault lies not with the U.S., which has a right to follow its own policies. It lies with Israel's own government — which in an earlier version showed what could be extorted out of it in return for prisoners and bodies, and in its present form "it is steadily losing its staying power and giving up its freedom of action."

Worse than this is the government's resort to "strong" slogans — its "we won't give in" — which take in the public and are followed by the exact opposite in practice. The situation in Lebanon is the latest example of this. After the Syrians sent in their "Palestinian Army" even the Arab press, to say nothing of the Western, was amazed when Israel actually worked to lessen the impression created by the invasion. "With our own hands we sealed the fate of Lebanon, after crying 'we will not allow' from morn to night. Who will now take seriously a country run this way? Only the simple Israeli, who each day forgets the previous day's lesson."

Furthermore, Israel had itself created the erroneous impression believed now by both the world's Jews and by the Arabs — that it was only saved in 1973 by the U.S. airlift. It is too late to correct this impres-



sion. But not too late to wear ourselves of the dependence on U.S. arms; and a U.S. cutoff would not be a disaster.

"We are prepared for immediate war for the next several years, and during this period could, if we had no choice, build what we would need for the following years. I do not see defence considerations as being decisive in tipping the scales towards accepting American dictates. And anyway, we cannot expect massive American aid to continue."

Towards the end of his article, Prof. Ne'eman expresses his support for Jewish settlement in Judea-Samaria and proposes an autonomous status for the area within Israel — noting that one "unsuccessful bombing of a refugee camp in Lebanon brings far more trouble than the setting up of a city or settlement beyond the Green Line." He then asks himself what he calls the classic Israeli interviewer's question — "don't you think you'd be bringing another war on us that way?"

His answer, he says, is that the route of territorial concessions is leading towards a terrible war, one that grows more terrible with each concession. Giving up the West Bank, he notes, would make possible a general assault which Israel might just be able to withstand at the cost of 50,000-100,000 killed, and which might end in another Massada on Mount Carmel, "if we were quick enough."

On the other hand, standing up to the pressures raises the chances of some kind of settlement (although these are quite low). And if war did come, it would be in conditions that still permit victory.

At any rate, "the question here is not one of an alternative to war. It is an alternative to mass slaughter, of fighting a war of defence rather than mounting the gallows."

"Since 1921 Israel has had to fight seven times, and there is no guarantee that we won't have to struggle for another 50. You don't get a state on a silver platter. Meanwhile, we have managed to gather three million Jews in Israel, and build an impressive foundation."

Prof. Ne'eman sees the years since the Yom Kippur War as an extended replay of the three-week "waiting period" before the Six Day War. Then too, country after country broke off relations and friends turned their backs (he notes that the French Foreign Ministry began discussing the "doubtful legality" of Israel's presence in Ellat).

Shadowy valley

That period was brought to an end by the setting up of the government of national unity and its decision to fight.

The analogy with today is incomplete. But a clear change of political direction is needed. "And this will come when a government is set up that will decide to end our increased dependence on the U.S., and make Israel once again a strong ally rather than a despised satellite. It will take gridding of economic joints, relations and friends turned their backs (he notes that the French Foreign Ministry began discussing the "doubtful legality" of Israel's presence in Ellat).

But once such things — which mean the resumption of Zionism — are fully under way, he says, he is convinced that aliya will revive. Jews (except for those seeking mere survival) come to Israel to realize their Zionism, and that bears no relation to the carving-in that is the current order of things."

A solid government and a daring programme will get us moving again. And out of the Valley of the Shadow of Death into which we have slumped," he concludes.

Bergman—a scapegoat of social justice?

By COLIN NARBROUGH STOCKHOLM

WHEN SWEDISH POLICE arrested Ingmar Bergman, Sweden's leading film director, here last month, the event had all the marks of a corny melodrama. For many Swedes, however, it was seen as a serious threat to the rights of the individual in this Social-Democratic state.

Bursting into Stockholm's National Theatre, police and tax officers snatched Bergman in mid-rehearsal of Strindberg's *Dance of Death*, and bundled him off to a police station. He was interrogated for five hours and his passport was confiscated. In the meantime police searched his flat and the house of the lawyer who looks after all his tax affairs.

Bergman stands accused of owing the Swedish revenue department over \$100,000 that he supposedly transferred to Switzerland in 1971, through a company in which he had interests. The statute of limitations on tax offences means that the tax office would have to write off the whole claim on him unless proceedings start by February 15.

The film director was victorious in an earlier clash with the tax department, over his 1969 income. He announced then that he was an artist, not a businessman, and that he has a lawyer to look after his tax affairs. If Bergman's lawyer has misled him into committing an offence, it is up to the courts to decide the actual extent of Bergman's guilt. Why then, asked a number of leading Swedish newspapers, was it necessary to interrupt a man at work, haul him off to the police station, search his house and throw him to the Press for judgment. Surely, they protested, this was not the way a Social-Democratic state should treat its citizens, albeit the more privileged of them.

There could be more than coincidence in the timing of the Bergman snatch and he may be the scapegoat of a pre-election campaign by the Social Democrats to tax unearned income as severely as wages. The party newspaper "Aftonbladet" has been carrying critical coverage about rich Swedes who bought holiday homes in sunny Spain.

Apart from the possibility of a conspiracy against individual taxpayers, Sweden's high taxation is enough to make many wealthy (and even less than wealthy) people look for means of getting their kroner abroad. Industry also groans under the tax burden, and the Government faces a flight of capital if taxation rises too quickly or if much needed capital finds its way into the workers' hands.

As punishment for crimes of violence becomes less severe in Sweden, and social attitudes soften towards all manner of deviants, the line on tax evasion gets tougher. Though capital punishment is out of the question in this part of the world, there is a definite possibility that jail sentences for tax offences will soon exceed those for crimes like rape and manslaughter.

Meanwhile, just across the narrow Sound in neighbouring Denmark, a professional tax evader, Moogens Glistrup, leads the country's third largest political party. He is simultaneously engaged in a prolonged battle with the courts on tax evasion charges and recently said he expects to become the first Danish Premier elected while in jail.

(Ofns)

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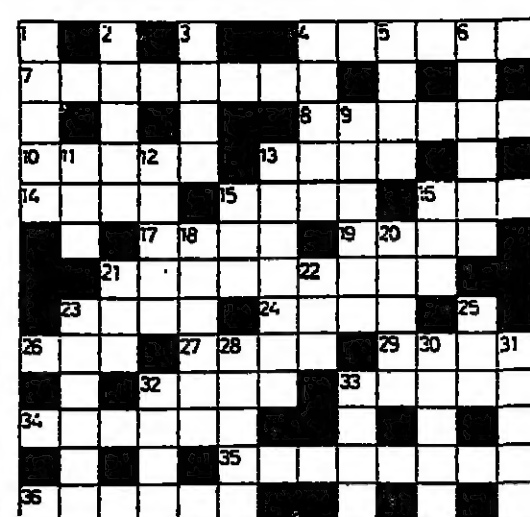
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TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle.

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

- ACROSS
- Man of force (and of polish?) (6)
 - Length of a male bird? (4)
 - Periodic fall (6)
 - Comes off the handle? (5)
 - Plant in new condition (4)
 - Containers of meat, in some cases (4)
 - With transport, he's a novice (4)
 - Anybody feminine and sheepish, we hear (3)
 - Location of pots (4)
 - Without exception, it's most severe (4)
 - Characters who make for difficult police work (4, 5)
 - Go for some back pay as an artist (4)
 - A sound start in history (4)
 - A pronoun for the many (4)
 - It's baked, not without skill (4)
 - Wood's prejudice? (4)
 - Isle of tropic corn (5)
 - Consents to a change of grass (6)
 - High points of school (4)
 - Waters (3)
 - Working partner? (5)
 - Not a pretty part of the country? (5)
 - Clearwater even (4)
 - Support this man gets (5)
 - Turn up to race as stroke (6)
 - Former health in S.W. England (6)
 - If not without the UK (6)
 - Position on course (3)
 - Would you write it like a story? (4)
 - Contests between Lucifer and Vesta (7)



EASY PUZZLE

- ACROSS
- Thin blemish (6)
 - Worshipper (8)
 - Lazing (6)
 - Intense pain (6)
 - Submissive (4)
 - Musical instrument (4)
 - Coarse file (4)
 - Weep (3)
 - Useless (4)
 - Musical work (4)
 - Given leave (9)
 - Shock (4)
 - Affectionate (4)
 - Salutation (4)
 - Discharge (4)
 - Presently (4)
 - Theatre (4)
 - Jewish quarter (4)
 - Sot (6)
 - Bad-tempered (6)
 - Vases (4)
- DOWN
- Mechanical (6)
 - Plumage (4)
 - Looks (4)
 - Dairy product (4)
 - Passenger ships (6)
 - Storehouses (6)
 - Weapon (3)
 - No time (5)
 - Dwarf (7)
 - Marginal (3)
 - Alcohol's regurgitated food (3)
 - Passionate (5)
 - Violence (3)
 - Superior (3)
 - Mineral base (3)
 - Temperamental (4)
 - In the lead (5)
 - Particulate (4)
 - Vases (4)

SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S CROSSWORDS ON FRIDAY

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J.S. Bach: Fantasia and Fugue in G minor
Mendelssohn: Organ Sonata No. 6 in D minor
Mendelssohn: "Dieu parmi nous" ("God Among Us")
J.S. Bach: Passacaglia and Fugue in C minor

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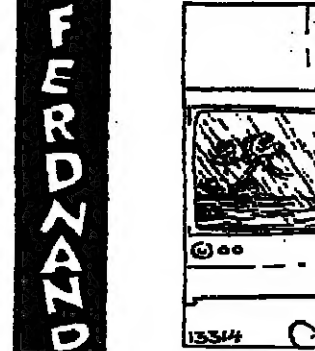
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WEDNESDAY

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WAGES AND WORK

THE WAGE NEGOTIATIONS between the Histadrut and the Manufacturers Association are plainly nearing final agreement before the weekend. The parties were in fact never very far apart, even on the two issues which caused the suspension of the talks. The unions are as well aware as the employers of the need to put an end to the abuse of medical certificates for paid abstention from work, and to speed up the revision of outdated work norms in order to increase industrial productivity in line with advancing technology. A compromise on these issues was, from the start, only a question of time.

The question is rather whether the eventual agreement will bring about the expected improvement in our flagging work morale, for which both labour and management must be held responsible. To achieve that, much more is required than amending the procedures for approving output norms or reducing the rate of pay for sick days. The sloppiness prevailing in our industrial performance is so deeply embedded in the typical Israeli mode of behaviour that a wholly new approach would be needed to alter it. Of that, there is so far no sign.

A few months ago official spokesmen were still suggesting that, in our present economic situation, the wage tariffs should remain frozen for at least another year, and even inside the Histadrut, voices were heard supporting this view. When the wage talks began, the Manufacturers insisted that any wage hike should be confined to the rate of increment achieved in production. By now all of this has been forgotten. The unions will be given the green light to raise wages by up to six per cent, despite the fact that productivity has been declining, and few people doubt that in practice the wage level will go up even higher than that.

Since it is assumed that prices will go on rising rapidly, and that people's incomes will continue to be fed by the government's overspending, the employers do not actually resist this upward trend in wages. Neither are exporters much worried by it, relying as they do on more doses of devaluation and on more lavish premiums. But if money does not really matter, one can hardly expect people to worry much about work and output. It will obviously take something more than wage talks and agreements to change all this.

The Cairo-Damascus connection

THE RECENT SERIES of visits by top Syrian military officers to Cairo, reported in *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday, need not be seen as a curtain-raiser to a fresh outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East soon. But it suggests that the view of Egypt as a hell-bent on a peaceful settlement of the conflict with Israel is a trifle too cheerful. Certainly it indicates that military co-operation between Egypt and Syria has survived the bitter political quarrels which seemed to have rent the two countries apart, especially since the conclusion of the interim Sinai agreement last September.

The Egyptians, it may be recalled, have consistently rejected the Syrian analysis of the interim agreement. The embattled Syrians, they insisted, were not left in the lurch by Egypt's undertaking to refrain from attacking Israel for the three years' duration of the agreement. The state of war with Israel was still intact, and Egypt would be completely free to come to the aid of any sisterly Arab state, such as Syria, which happened to be assaulted by Israel (past experience suggests that proof of Israel aggression could easily be found in the very fact of continued Israeli occupation). This basic Egyptian position has now been reaffirmed by both War Minister Abdul-Ghany Ghomay and Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy.

This does not mean, of course, that Sadat's Egypt is rearing to go to war at this time. After all, the interim agreement still has not been fully implemented, and diplomacy — still has not been given a true chance. The Egyptian economy, as Mr. Fahmy argues, is groaning under the burden of a state of "no war and no peace." But having started the October War from the brink of financial bankruptcy, Egypt must now realize that resort to arms has not helped move it very far beyond point zero.

Egypt may nevertheless decide to try war again, but in its own good time. What Egypt clearly does not wish is to be dragged into war at Syria's behest and convenience. This may happen if Syria launches an offensive against Israel, and is not defeated soon enough to allow Egypt to just stand idly by. Military cooperation between the two countries may be a way of assuring that any war with Israel is dictated by an Egyptian timetable and Egyptian interests.

This is the military reality behind the political invective exchanged daily between Cairo and Damascus over such issues as Lebanon and the Palestinians. The Cairo-Damascus connection is still alive, and Israel will be disregarding it at its peril.

Dry Bones



ISRAEL PRESS

Bad timing by opposition

DAVAR (Histadrut), commenting on Monday's Knesset vote, says that the Opposition would have done well not to submit its no-confidence motion at this time, because by so doing it forced the quarrelling factions in the Labour Party to unite, at least on the surface. If the exorcising of this right was legitimate, however, the speech by Likud Knesset Member Haim Landau was the height of bad timing. Landau came out with a strong personal attack on the Prime Minister, his personal qualities and his qualifications for the job. Such attacks are a very weak weapon and the last resort of the Opposition when they have nothing else with which to

attempt to embarrass the Government. While the Prime Minister's remarks in Washington with regard to the arms procurement list may have been out of place, from that to character assassination is a very long way to go.

It is to be hoped that the failure of the no-confidence motion will bring the internal debate in the Government to an end. We have known sufficient sterile debates about events of the past and would do well to gather strength for the crucial struggles of the future. An essential condition for success in their struggles is proper working relations among all the Alignment Ministers.

WHETHER the policy of detente will succeed is doubtful. Its success would mean that war between the two super-powers, possibly with their allies dragged in, has been staved off; that neither side would achieve decisive military, economic, or geopolitical preponderance; and that out of a prolonged balance of power there would grow a tendency toward peaceful coexistence not just as a temporary device, but as a genuine goal. This would be gain enough for the free world.

A further possible gain would be a world-wide strengthening of the natural human trend toward liberty — a trend which, despite everything, shows through in Communist society as well. Given the sounder economic underpinnings of the West, another result might be that even the ideological aggressiveness of the Communist governments would recede in time.

Unfortunately, there are no signs that such success is within reach. The comparative military strength of the U.S.-led bloc vis-a-vis the Soviet Union is constantly declining. Despite the flirtation of Washington and the entire West with various countries of the Third World, the Soviet Union is increasing its influence in these countries and is establishing valuable bases.

The readiness of European countries to coordinate their policies with Washington or with one another, never on a par with that of the more disciplined Communist bloc, is certainly not getting any stronger. And the U.S. itself is increasingly appearing as a country divided against itself.

It is far from impossible, therefore, that at a given moment the U.S.S.R.

There are few signs that detente will be achieved, says Benjamin Akzin, and little that Israel can do to promote it. But should it succeed, Israel would only gain by a decrease of tension all around the world.

Israel and detente

will employ its superiority in order to subvert some of the West's major centres, and the free world will face the choice between resistance under greatly lengthened odds, and surrender: should this be the case the detente policy will prove to have been a fatal error.

Nonetheless, the attempt was worth making, for if it should succeed mankind will be spared a cruel nuclear war. Freedom will be maintained in at least part of the world, and both blocs as well as the Third World, will be able to seek after a more decent life.

IN THIS world-wide manoeuvring around detente, Israel, with its own life-and-death challenge, is but a minor factor. Ideologically, it belongs to the free world, veering between the latter's liberal-welfare and social-democratic patterns.

On this, as well as on other grounds, it expects more understanding from free societies and governments than from other sources, and by and large such understanding is forthcoming; however, a sophisticated and realistic appreciation of international politics should keep Israel from imagining that any foreign

government will go to extremes in defending it unless that government's own interests are involved.

This special relationship with the free world notwithstanding, Israel does and should seek to establish relations that are as close as possible with all other countries, whatever their regimes and ways of life. At times, this policy has been fairly successful in Latin America, Africa, and Asia, as well as in several medium-sized and small states of the Communist world.

It surely would be in Israel's interest to maintain normal relations with the two Communist great powers on a basis similar to that which these powers have with other free democracies. There is little Israel can do to bring this about; in the last analysis, the stance of a great power toward a small state is determined far more by the former than by the latter. But what little can be done by Israel to decrease existing tensions between it and the Communist states without sacrificing its own vital interests, should certainly be done. This would constitute Israel's own and direct contribution to detente.

AN EQUALLY positive attitude should be taken by Israel toward the general detente pursued by the West, despite all the uncertainties regarding the outcome. Any posture which might be interpreted or even misinterpreted as implying Israel's disagreement with world-wide detente should be strictly avoided.

We are so very enough that throughout the 28 years of the State's existence we have had to face enemies the whole world embroiled in devastating warfare. But our own interests, too, lead to the same conclusion. Fishing in the muddy waters of international tension is far less likely to advance us toward peace in our area than would be a decrease of tension all around. As long as the principal states of the free world are willing to try out detente, Israel should cooperate and wish them luck. Should the policy fail, Israel will share their sorrow.

BUT having said this, the essential character of detente should be examined. It is not meant as a surrender by the West. Whatever detente's chances of success, they depend on the West's holding its own if Russia should yield to temptation and

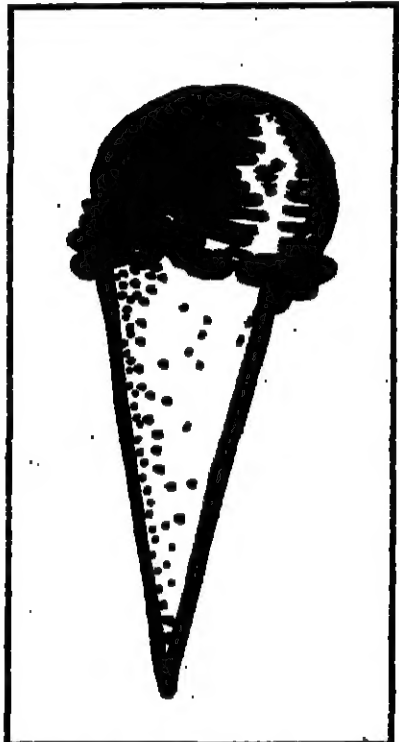
exploit existing weaknesses. This is why the NATO group has armed as much as it can. This is why attempts are being made in the Pacific area to keep a group of states strong enough to resist aggression. This is why the West, France included, is trying to keep the African continent from falling prey to Soviet imperialism. This is why the United States is clinging to bases at various strategic points despite the fact that they are being stepped on it. And this is why, even apart from oil politics, both the U.S. and Western Europe are trying for Arab friendship, even though they are of the bitter apt to change their orientation with every change of rulers of the rulers' mood.

SOONER OR later the free world bound to recognize that the probability of freedom-minded Israel's success for all its limitations, compared with far more reliable partners, is the only one in this area certain to change its basic allegiance. Once point penetrates the somewhat illusion-prone minds of Western chancelleries, they will recognize what extent Israel stands as a state fast member of the not always a proof defence system of the world. When this is fully understood, Israel will be able to contribute a modest share, not indeed to detente, but to increase detente's chances of success by bolstering a free world community at one of its weakest points.

(The author, an American professor of political science at the Hebrew University, recently served as visiting professor of international relations at the University of Harvard, Heidelberg, and Paris.)

Somewhere East of Suez, where the best is like the worst

WITH PREJUDICE
 ALEX BERLYNE



VALA'S DARK: 'A numbing chocolate overkill not meant for agnostics.'

with a mass of corroborative evidence. After proving that Vala's Dark Chocolate is the Best Ice Cream, the authors get quite carried away, describing it as "a numbing chocolate overkill not meant for agnostics." To make the case for Vala's Dark as the best department store the reader is reminded of

their lucite Mouse Ranch "complete with braiding iron and round-up tweezers" while His and Hers mummy cases are also adduced in evidence.

The Best Put-Down of a Critic is attributed to Max Reger, the composer: "I am sitting in the smallest room in my house. I have your review in front of me. Soon it will be behind me."

Two other entries spring from another field of human endeavor: The Best Con Game (Robert Vesco's \$225 million rape of Investor's Overseas Services) and the Best Nixon Line ("Sure there are dishonest men in local government. But there are dishonest men in national government too").

As a counter-balance we are given the Best Roosevelt Line (ascribed to Alice Roosevelt Longworth): "I have a simple philosophy. Fill what's empty, empty what's full, and scratch where it itches."

ANOTHER CONTENDER is the spoof *Official Handbook of World Sexual Records*, a sort of grown-up version of *The Puffin Book of Improbable Records*, compiled by Maurice and Nina Vanderhelts (Pinnacle Books), and professing to cover "the only area that the famous Guinness explorers dared not tackle." Typical of the dozens of tall tales concocted by the Vanderhelts, is the following entry: "Breasts, Large, Mrs. Ida Maitland of Summerville, Mississippi (1885-1932), who was five-feet-two inches tall and weighed 91 pounds at the time of her death, claimed to have a one-hundred-and-fifty-two-inch bust. She died after bending over to pick a four-leaf clover and was unable to return to an upright position."

It is only to be expected that the Guinness book would provoke this sort of reaction. We used to call it sort grapes. In the same category are Gilbert's

The World's Worst Actors (Michael Joseph) and the sufferably opinionated *The Worst of Everything*, compiled by Kevin Goldstein-Jackson (Farrar, Straus and Giroux). Anyone who takes the time to read this column seriously should take deko at Kevin's word.

After warming up on the Worst Port Toilet Paper (Zurich) and Worst City (Buffalo) he really gets into stride with the Worst Actor (Klee, "childish rubbish") and Worst of the Worst Film (Cinema "duh, boring and possessing flatulent aura"). Shakespeare described as "unoriginal, trashy" and Robert Frost as a "desperate hack."

Lovable old Kevin's style can be judged by reproducing one entry: "Worst Women. Many women seem to be sun-dried, mouthed, bossy, false-teethed, corseted, saggy-bummed, intelligent bags."

I'VE BEEN compiling an "Index Book of Records" though it's hampered by living somewhere in the worst, where the best is like the worst. Here are the first few entries: Oron Doron (6), of Holon, author of "an untranslatable flat of tradition" to his mother's 614 times a three-hour period.

Dr. Meir Golan (17), Jerusalem, covered the inside of the city centre with a five centimetre layer of garbanzo (pumpkin) husks in an hour and a half. Brother Kobi (23) held the nation's bottle-rolling championship (chess division) before retiring last year. His 215 metre thunderous roll is known among aficionados as "Tom Farewell."

Dr. Herzl Trumpeldor Jabotinsky (35), of Kiryat Bialik, holds the record for causing and curing his attacks at one and the same time. Herzl operates the siren on the Qdiaz Arrest ambulance.

Ya'akov Eggikh, (41), spokesman of the Ministry of Immigrants, succeeded in insulting his Israelis with his reply to a reader's letter in the daily press.

I'M READY to print readers' tribulations. Perhaps we, too, can brew to subsidize "The Israel Book of Records."

ALCOHOLICS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — I have just read Philip Gilon's article about alcoholism (January 23). I am a student of social work at Bar Ilan University and I have to write a paper on the subject. Therefore, I would very much like to contact the agencies which deal with the problem and which he mentioned.

JO GUBAY

Tel Aviv, January 23.
 Anyone who needs information or help should telephone the following: Jerusalem: Pina Eldar, Ministry of Social Welfare, 02-23441, extension 330; Alcoholics Anonymous, 02-33517 or 02-314544.

Tel Aviv: Zeev Eran, Ministry of Social Welfare, 03-854418. Alcoholics Anonymous, 03-236255. Netanya: Bracha Sela, Ministry of Social Welfare, 03-25221. Emek Hefer: Alisa Rotem, Ministry of Social Welfare, 03-96091.

WASTE OF WATER

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — In a front-page article on January 28, you report several disturbing developments regarding Israel's supply of fresh water. Namely, the level of Lake Kinneret being at its lowest, increased pumping there may lead to increased salinity, tapping of underground water reserves may damage their geological structure, and Israel may be faced with water rationing.

A disturbing situation, but an avoidable one since this country blindly wastes oceans of water each year, that is, sewage water and rain water. Regional water treatment plants should be built throughout the land to recycle and re-use water which currently (as in Arad) is simply sent out into the desert to evaporate. The supply of sewage water is constant, and urban areas with their waterproofed surfaces, i.e., paved roads and roofed housing, are the most efficient means of collecting rain water. Yet without treatment, this water is needlessly lost.

Israel need not be such a dry land. We must learn to use and re-use the water we already have. Water treatment plants are expensive, but they represent an investment for future survival.

PINEAS APPLEBAUM

Arad, January 28.

PRAYERS ON THE

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — Apparently few people were aware that, since June 1967, Jews had no right to pray on the Temple Mount because of the strong objections of the local Islamic authorities. Thanks to a courageous judge in Jerusalem, Mrs. Ruth Or, this amazing situation will now be corrected. Such a situation should never have been tolerated, but is just another example of the strange lack of dignity in the official Israeli approach to other religions.

May I add that twice, when I took Christian pilgrims of our society to the Temple Mount, I was ordered to stop our meditation and prayers near the Golden Gate, which we of course refused to do.

While on the subject of the Temple

TEMPLE MOUNT

Mount, may I draw your attention to the fact that the Islamic authorities have transformed the inside of the marvellous Golden Gate into the junkyard of the two Mosques, and its direct approach is barred by barbed wire. The Golden Gate is the site of a former Christian basilica and the gate through which the Jews expect the Messiah to arrive and the Christians expect the second coming of Jesus. Such desecration should be stopped immediately and, once cleaned up, the site could serve for concerts of spiritual music and ecumenical gatherings.

REV. CLAUDE DUVERNOY,
 DIRECTOR
 Christian Action for Israel
 Jerusalem, February 6.

HELP FROM ABROAD

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — In a recent television broadcast in Switzerland, Farouk Kaddoumi of the PLO said that Israel was economically unviable and would have gone broke long ago had it not been for the massive help of the US and of world Jewry.

This situation, however, is

analogous to the one prevailing in all

non-oil-producing Arab states. Like

Israel, they spend themselves into

the poorhouse, purchasing an

overkill amount of weaponry at the

expense of their economic development.

Given peace and a reduction of the defence budget by only 10 per cent, Israel would be self-sufficient and prosperous, with almost no need for outside help. Can Kaddoumi, or Hussein, or Sadat, or Assad, say the same of their countries?

BERTHOLD WYLER

Geneva, February 6.

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